

VOL XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

J. M. HIGH & CO.

We are daily receiving large shipments of Fall Goods from our several buyers now in the market and to thoroughly clear out all summer fabrics by September 1st, we have placed prices on them that is beyond question lower than they have ever been offered by any house in America. Now, if you care for anything in the Dry Goods, Shoe or Carpet line, the great opportunity is presented to you for the next two weeks. Can you afford to disregard it? We think not.

3,000 yards Figured Crepe and Bedford Cord suitings were 15c, offered in Wash Dress Goods department at 5c a yard.

50 pieces best American Prints at 5c yard.

1 lot Organdies, Tissues and Batistes, all French Goods, were sold at 40c, to close at 19c a yard.

2,000 yards French figured Batistes, worth 35c, to go at 15c a yard.

37 pieces Dotted Swiss, plain white and colored dots, 40c grade, now 19c.

2,500 yards White Plaid India Linen, 12½c grade; special at 6c.

All of our 19c and 25c fine Zephyr Gingham, closed into one lot and offered at 10c yard.

5,000 yards best French Percale, choice selection, only 10c yard.

375 dozen Ladies' Handkerchiefs, job lot, worth 10c and 15c each Monday, 9 to 11 o'clock; they go at 5c each.

We have added to our 50c lot of fine Dress Goods remnants; some choice things; think of buying remnants of \$1.50 goods at only 50c yd.

AT 25c—One lot of remnants of colored Dress Goods, in lengths of 2 to 6 yards; that does not contain a single thing worth less than 50c a yard, and the majority worth \$1; is an exceptional value at 25c a yard.

100 dozen 22x42 pure Linen Huck Towels, worth 25c, Monday at 15c each.

Another lot of those fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas at 98c, worth \$1.75.

STORM SERGE—We have just received a big lot of this popular fabric, both in navy blue and black.

BLAZER SUITS—We can sell you a Blazer Suit cheaper than anybody. See our navy blue Storm Serge Blazer Suit, tailor made, offered at \$10; truly worth \$17.50.

A few more of those \$5 Blazers to go at \$2.90 each.

We are determined to close out all Summer Goods within the next two weeks.

CARPETS—We are showing new patterns in Carpets and Draperies, and our prices will guarantee you a saving of 25 per cent over any other house in the city.

J. M. HIGH & CO.,

The Regulators and Controllers of Low Prices

SAVE MONEY

PRESERVING FRUIT —USE— HARMLESS MATERIALS.

A generally used fruit preservative is compound "SALYOYLIC." With directions, price 25 cents per ounce.

BRANDY PEACHES.

Fine Brandy is distilled from pure grape wine. That made in California is unexcelled for making fine flavored and delicious Brandy Peaches. Price \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per quart. We have that which is old, mellow, and A No. 1.

NECESSARY SPICES.

CAUTION: Never buy spices ready ground, as they are often adulterated with worthless and sometimes injurious materials. Use the whole spices and grind them yourself, thus being sure that you have the genuine article. Of these we have the following at OUT PRICES:

Alspice.....15c per lb.	Bay Laurel Leaves.....15c per lb.
Pure Ceylon Cinnamon.....40c per lb.	Jamaica Ginger.....30c per lb.
Ordinary Cinnamon.....15c per lb.	Mace.....10c per oz.
Cloves (Cash).....15c per lb.	Nutmegs.....15c per lb.
Ginger (African).....15c per lb.	Pepper, black (Singapore).....15c per lb.
Mustard Seed (brown).....15c per lb.	Pepper (Sumatra).....15c per lb.
Mustard Seed (white).....15c per lb.	Pepper, white.....25c per lb.
Olive Oil (Society, Hygiene, Superior).....50c, 80c and \$1 per bottle.	Celery Seeds.....30c per lb.
Olive Oil (other brands).....15c, 25c and 50c per bottle.	Caraway Seeds.....15c per lb.
	Sealing Wax, 25c per lb, including tin cup for using same.

A FIRST-CLASS REMEDY. OUR NATIVE HERBS,

Composed of Barks, Roots and Herbs, cure without fail Kidney, Liver, Stomach and Blood troubles. 200 days' treatment only 67 cents. Every package is guaranteed by the manufacturers (Dr. Perkins Medicine Company, of Washington, D. C.) to cure or the money will be refunded. Package contains medicines (three 50-cent packages) and an unique medicine glass graduated to different doses—an indispensable article for every person.

THOSE HORRIBLE MOSQUITOES!

Which are now becoming abundant and whose bites are dangerous, can be easily driven away, if you will sprinkle our MOSQUITO LOTION on the pillow or have a saturated sponge near the bed. Have this handy and thus insure a good night's repose. Price 15 cents per bottle, with sprinkle top.

Express charges are usually 25 cents on packages under five pounds.

Everything Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

Jacob's Pharmacy,
Atlanta, Ga.
CORNER PEACHTREE AND MARIETTA STREETS.

THE FAIR READ THIS LIST IT'S A BARGAIN LIST WORTH READING. TOMORROW AT THE FAIR DRESS GOODS.

China Silks that were \$1, now 33½c yard. Lace Nettings that were \$3.50, now \$1 yard. New Surah Silks at 25c yard. 46-inch French Henrietta, finest \$1.50 black goods, at \$1. French Gingham that were 25c to 37c, now at 12½c yard. Choice Batiste at 6½c. White Checks at 3½c. All our 25c to 50c White India Plaids at 15c. Black Lawns in stripes at 5c.

Special Dry Goods.

Mosquito Net at 44c full bolt. New large extra 11-4 Bed Spreads at 98c. Large all-linen Towels, 25c kind, at 10c each. Cotton Crepon, was 15c yard, now 10c yard. Wool Challis, was 20c, now 10c yard. Dress Gingham at 5c yard. New French Percale for Waists at 10c.

FOR BLAZERS AND BLAZER SUITS.

20 pieces navy blue Serge, all wool, 50c yard. 10 pieces navy blue Serge, all wool, 50c yard. 10 pieces navy blue Serge, all wool, 98c yard. These values in navy blue Serge are unusual, and for less in price than elsewhere.

Millinery Department.

Choice of \$2, \$2.50 and \$3 fancy Straw Hats at \$1. Choice of \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Hats at 25c. New Sailors from 25c to \$1.50. All flowers and ornaments in Millinery reduced to cost in order to make room for our large new Fall stock of fine Millinery.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at 40c, worth 50c. Boy's black Satine Waists at 44c. Ladies' Black Satine Waists at 50c.

LACES AND GLOVES

New Point de Gène Lace at 10c yard. New Chamels Kid Gloves at 87c pair. Silk Mitts at 15c.

Every department now full of bargains. Don't delay this week. We are closing out many good things, to make room for Fall goods now coming in.

THE FAIR MISS L. HETZEL'S

Closing Out Sale Continues.

White Rose Germantown Wool, 10 cents per hank.

Saxony Wool 10 cents per hank.

Plush, 18 and 24 inches, 50c, \$1 and \$1.25 per yard.

Filo Flosses, 25 cents per dozen.

Barbour's Linen Thread 5 cents per spool.

5,000 Ostrich Tips from 25 cents to \$2 per bunch. Long Plumes from \$2 to \$5 each, cost from \$3 to \$8.

Fine Velvets, Ribbons, Hand-some Jets for Bonnets and Hats, Show Cases, Safe, Desk and Mirrors, all to be sold at greatly reduced prices.

MISS L. HETZEL
70 Whitehall Street.

SEEN IN THE WEST, Through Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Texas and Arkansas.

ON BOTH SIDES THE ROCKIES.

Strange Lights That Greet the Eye of the
Tourist in a Land of Picturesque
Scenes.

DAHO was first visited by white men in 1805. Shortly after the purchase of Louisiana, the western boundary of which went diagonally across the country, President Thomas Jefferson sent an expedition to reach the Pacific ocean. In those primitive days the democratic president wrote the letter of credit for Captain Lewis with his own hand and signed it. A fac-simile copy which I have shows it an interesting document, as sweeping in some of its clauses as royal letters of patent given by kings of Europe to their faithful explorers, in almost every paragraph of which appears this indefinite clause: "Thence westward to the sea." The expedition was led by Lewis and Clark, and the "Lewis and Clark" of the Columbia river, and an accurate account of his expedition, are the records of his life.

Idaho means "the land of the blue sky." It is an Indian word, the embodiment of an old legend of the Shoshones that a bright object fell from the sky and rested on the mountains, forever shining, but never inaccessible, even to the bravest warriors and hunters. A rational view of this is the sunrise on the misty peaks of the snow-capped mountains. In the morning the Columbia river we are all the morning traveling through the barren fields of Idaho. A little grass and much sage brush are about the only growth. We are running through a little valley about equal distance between two ranges of mountains. The only thing pleasing to the eye is the white snow covering both ranges. Several times we passed by the native Indian villages, with their wigwams or tipis scattered here and



TEMPLE BLOCK, SALT LAKE CITY.

here, and the Indian squaws watching the ponies as they fed upon the scanty grass. In the afternoon I arrived at Pocatello, where Mr. Bennett, passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, kindly offering me a ticket from Salt Lake to Denver, and a ticket from the Rockies. Learning there would be no train from Salt Lake until 3 o'clock the following morning, I took the train leaving at 6 o'clock to Silver Bow, in the northern part of Idaho, and met the Salt Lake sleeper at High Bridge about 10 o'clock, where I transferred to the sleeper for Salt Lake City. Some twelve miles from Pocatello I saw my first trading post, an Indian reservation. Very few of the Indians were present, and I understood they were absent attending a corn dance over in the mountains. All the afternoon we passed through irrigated lands, rich and fertile—so different from those of Idaho through which we passed during the morning. During the day we passed the American falls and also Idaho falls, on Snake river, both interesting points. All through Idaho we were surrounded by volcanic rock. From Ogden to Salt Lake City, we passed through a pretty fertile valley. On our left were snow-capped mountains, and on our right the great Salt lake, the wonder waters in this condition—the Dead Sea of America. After a short and pleasant run, we were in Salt Lake City, the home of the Mormons, the only place in the United States where they have had



CURRENTLY NEEDLE ROCKY MTS.

any representation of any size. They now claim nearly three hundred thousand. During the morning I visited the tabernacle, said to be the largest in the world, seating over twelve thousand people. 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 90 feet high, having in it the second largest organ in the United States. The roof is the largest unsupported wooden one in the world. The block, where the tabernacle is built, covers about ten acres. The other buildings on this block are the temple, built of native gray granite, 200 feet long, 80 feet wide, towers over 200 feet, costing about five million dollars; the assembly hall, 120x63, seating 2,500 people, the ceiling decorated with scenes of prominent events in the history of the Mormon church and the endowment house, the buildings all connected with the Mormon worship. The square is in the center of the city, and cost nearly ten million dollars. I shudder when I think of some of the crimes and horrors connected with the history of these fanatics, but what a monument is this square to their energy, zeal and liberality. From the very top of the highest tower of the temple, I had a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The city is beautifully laid out in squares, with broad, well-shaded streets, many pretty houses and handsome business and public buildings. Pure fresh water from the mountains flows through the streets. On the northeast side of the city are lofty mountains, from which flow pure streams of clear, refreshing water. On the west side for many miles is a rich and productive valley, which was an absolute desert until the irrigation made it cultivable. Beyond this is Salt lake, its bright waters glistening in the sun. From these dead waters flows the River Jordan, a fresh water stream which waters this one of the richest valleys in the country. During the afternoon I spent several hours at Gardfield beach on Salt lake, watching the bathers

in its health-giving waters. The temperature was most too cold for me to venture, but the afternoon was one of real pleasure to me in the large pavilion, fanned by the air coming over this wonderful lake, reaching my mail received from home that morning.

After a night's rest on the sleeper en route to Denver, I am up early this morning to enjoy the scenery on this route. At 9:30 o'clock we reach Grand Junction. The past four hours, I have been filled with every feeling from pleasure to awe. At 6 o'clock p. m. we passed through Hagerman tunnel, 11,330 feet above sea, with overcoats on, in the midst of snow, shivering with cold. During the day we had passed through the Green river canon, following the beautiful winding stream, then the Grand river canon, following most of the time the tortuous course of a rushing torrent. At Glenwood, in the very heart of the Rockies, I saw bubbling from the ground in large quantities, hot salt water, where years ago the red men came to drink and bathe in these health-giving waters. We have crossed almost the head waters of the Colorado, which were seen some two weeks ago in Yuma, Cal., under different temperature, then 120 degrees, now 60 degrees. I have seen the dizzy cliffs and snowy caps of mountains, now pass through the Canon of Surprise, now in Hell Gate, with a picture of the infernal regions. Ten miles out of Hell Gate was Loch Ivanhoe at the foot of towering cliffs, a body of water beautiful and romantic beyond description. Now at the highest peak on the Rocky mountains, crossed by railroad trains on the very snow-clad summits, I sit in seclusion as I consider the scenery passed through this day. The beauties as well as the mighty rugged rocks with every conceivable shape, the grandest of the grand and sublimest of the sublime in nature. These were all formed by the hand of God, and will stand in their majesty until it is His will to destroy the same. Soon we passed Leadville, nestled in the Rockies over ten thousand feet above the sea, the largest mining town in the world, and then I retire to dream of scenes passed through and loved ones at home.

About daylight next morning I arrived at Colorado Springs, one of the most beautiful and famous watering places in this country. During my whole trip I had looked forward with the greatest pleasure to this place, for here I expected to leave my journey and take the electric car to Manitou Junction and then the cog-wheel train to the summit of Pike's peak, where is the highest railroad station on this continent, and one of the highest in the world. Grim old fellow, majestic, whose summit stands alone looking down on all the other lofty peaks. To my great disappointment, however, the ticket agent informed me that it was impossible to reach the summit that day, the last day of May, as a heavy snowstorm had fallen on its top the day before, and it was doubtful about my getting as far as the half-way house. At the same window



SIERRA BLANCA.

world over—sycamore, pine, cedar, oak, walnut and many other varieties—now over a little red hill, now over a rich bottom, a country not so rich and productive as some, but here a rich and beautiful one. Sometimes the snow and the sleet come upon the just and the unjust. The seasons have their regular courses—springtime and summer, autumn and winter—and the winter—a good living for the intelligent and industrious farmer, in old age leaving the dear home and a small accumulation to loved ones left behind, loved by all, dying after a long life of industry, love and charity. Give me my old Georgia home in preference to all others.

For twenty-five days I have passed through the most wonderful country in the United States, and have been every race making up our composite nation. This trip has been a revelation to me, both as to the people seen and the country passed through. The winter house has been a delightful one. During these three weeks I have traveled nearly ten thousand miles, and every mile of it in a Pullman palace car, with nearly all the comforts of home, and the whole trip was made without a half hour's delay until we struck the overland river in Arkansas. This is a trip well worth taking by one who had pleasure in traveling. I have found the railroad over which I traveled in excellent condition, and the trains made up of the very best cars, the officers and men in charge of the train policy and maintenance. During Atlanta I went as far as New Orleans, over the Atlanta and West Point railroad, the Western railroad of Alabama, and the Louisville and Nashville railroad. From New Orleans to San Antonio over the Southern Pacific, from San Antonio to Laredo over the International and Great Northern railroad, from Laredo to the city of Mexico and back to Laredo over the National railroad, from Laredo to San Antonio over the Great Northern and Southern Pacific, from San Antonio to Salt Lake City over the Union Pacific, from Salt Lake City to Denver over the Denver and Rio Grande, from Denver to Fort Worth over the Union Pacific, from Fort Worth to Memphis over the Memphis and Little Rock railroad, from Memphis to Chattanooga over the Memphis and Chattanooga railroad, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta over the Great Tennessee railroad.

R. A. H. In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, it is not reasonable to suppose that it will be of benefit to you. Don't place your order for wood, mantels, tile and grates before seeing Atlanta Mantel Company's stock.

Guarantee Company of North America and United States Guarantee Company. If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two or more sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

CHARLES O. THORN, Room 30, Old Capitol.

BALLAD HOUSE.

A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard house. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion, the suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. 30x30-diy.

THE LEYDEN.

A Select and Refined Home at 108 Peachtree Street.

Clean, airy rooms, choice, healthy location, attentive and pleasant service. The most fastidious must be seen to be appreciated; is not a hotel, but a select house.

Aid to Home Builders at Manchester.

The Manchester Investment Company are certainly an enterprising crowd, and their enterprise and energy in developing one of the most beautiful suburbs into what will soon be one of the most delightful residence towns in the south, is order to hasten this development the company now makes another inimitable stroke. They offer to pay one-third of the cost of any all residences built upon lots bought from them, provided that no house thus built shall cost less than \$2,000, and provided that the building be begun by September 1, 1902. This offer has stimulated a large number of persons to begin building at once, and the buzz of the saw will make music from one end of Manchester to the other.

August 27.

Simply an Experiment.

From the Detroit Free Press. Judge (to prisoner)—You are charged with having seriously injured your wife by including her in a folding bed. What have you to say for yourself?

Prisoner.—Your honor, I wished to see if it was possible to shut her up.

waters which now filled this whole country. I was delayed for about twenty-four hours by high waters in the Mississippi valley. I felt that I was at the home of the cyclone and the flood, as Virgil called the home of Aecolus, "Nimborum in patrum, loca feta frentibus austria." Many times I passed through unmistakable tracks of the destructive tornado. In some places even the smallest streams had left their narrow bounds and were rushing wildly through the woods.

From Brinkley, Ark. I was three hours on the Little Rock and Memphis railroad, passing through the dense swamp of the Mississippi river, and at 9:30 o'clock passed over its waters into the city of Memphis, a live, wealthy, flourishing city of which every southerner should be proud. At 10 o'clock a. m. I left the city of Memphis on the Memphis and Charleston railroad for Chattanooga.

Soon familiar scenes were passing before me, scenes that as Joe Harris would say, "were searching my very heartstrings." These were scenes of my own loved state. Now and then extensive, rich, productive farms with their commodious, well-fitted dwellings, large smokehouses, all convenient and necessary outshouses for dairy and poultry, extensive and well-filled barns, comfortable stables, all surrounded by inviting shade trees, and here and there wide halls covered with easy chairs; in the big road a horse-trough full of cool water for the passing thirsty animal, and always a hearty welcome for its rider from the master of the house, whose cherry voice I can almost hear as he said, "Light and come in." This is an expression that tells the tale of a hearty welcome and a good time in store. Here peace and love reign and great contentment dwells; great crops and riches have not come with their selfishness and sordidness. Now we are passing through great forests of magnificent trees, whose value is appreciated the



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world over—sycamore, pine, cedar, oak, walnut and many other varieties—now over a little red hill, now over a rich bottom, a country not so rich and productive as some, but here a rich and beautiful one. Sometimes the snow and the sleet come upon the just and the unjust. The seasons have their regular courses—springtime and summer, autumn and winter—and the winter—a good living for the intelligent and industrious farmer, in old age leaving the dear home and a small accumulation to loved ones left behind, loved by all, dying after a long life of industry, love and charity. Give me my old Georgia home in preference to all others.

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WORTH A GUINEA A BOX?

SCIENCE MEDICAL SCIENCE

has achieved a great triumph in the production of

BEECHAM'S PILLS

which will cure

Stomach and Bowel Disorders arising from Impaired Digestion, Constipation, and all the various ailments of the system, and they will quickly restore women to complete health.

Covered with a Tasteless and Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 25

54 Whitehall St.



Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and her face, head and ears, making her death nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are made, made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

Small

Positively cure Sick-headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Colds and General debility. 40 to the bottle. Sugar coated. Easy to take. Do not gripe nor sicken the stomach. Sold by druggists. Price 25c. Reliable and economical. Sample dose free.

J. F. Smith & Co., 255 Greenwich St., N. Y.

July 10-sun wky N R M

MOTHER'S FRIEND

A remedy which, if used by women about to experience the painful ordeal attendant upon Child-birth, proves an infallible specific for the tortures of confinement, lessening the dangers thereby to both mother and child. Sold by all druggists. Sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle, charges prepaid.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

AT O'FOLKS!

"ANTI-CORPULENT PILLS"

Reduce Flesh, Cleanse the Blood, Cause no sickness, contain no poison, and are sold by mail.

De La Mont's Complexion Water

bleaches the skin snow white. Dressed or by mail. Price 25c. (color) in WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., PHILA., PA. 10 to 15 sun wky

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLEN SICKNESS a thing of the past. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed to do so, for the worst readings of the infallible remedy, Give Express and Post Office. H. C. HIGGINS, JR., 1019 Broadway, N. Y.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABLE AND STRICTLY RELIABLE.

They act directly and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS SOLD. They are PERFECTLY HARMLESS. They are PURELY VEGETABLE. THEY CURE!

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free. DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 to 15 sun wky N R M

SICK HEADACHE

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Headache, Stomach Pain, and all the ailments of the digestive system. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE. Beware of Imitations. Ask for CARTER'S and you get C-A-R-T-E-R'S.

CARTER'S

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

On August 14, 1883, George Combe died in England.

He was perhaps the greatest of all phrenologists, but he indulged in no claptrap on the subject. He realized without exaggerating the significance of cranial characteristics. He was most unerring in discovering and defining the mental and moral traits of his subjects, and was, as a matter of fact, a man of profound philosophical conception.

Almost beyond conception is the vast exhibit of trunks and valises. They are bravely arrayed in the store itself, after which, upon their bargains all along the line. Particulars easily learned.

ABE FOOTE & BRO., 84 Whitehall St.

SUNDAY

AUG 14

1892

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THE RYAN CO.

WE advertise today only such items as are thoroughly seasonable and at such immense reductions that you will not find anything to compare with them.

WE OFFER TOMORROW:

2 bales yard wide Sea Island, excellent quality at 4 cents a yard.

12 pieces 42-inch Bleached Pillow Casing at 7 1/2c yard.

25 pieces very sheer plaid White India Linen at 7 1/2c yard, worth 15c.

50 pieces extra good quality Dress Calico at 3 1/2c yard.

40 pieces good quality Dress Ginghams, stylish patterns, only 5c yard.

24 pieces 10-4 Sheeting at 15c yard.

1,500 yards nice, sheer black, India Linen only 7 1/2c yard, worth 15c.

32 pieces, new designs, Wool Challis at 12 1/2c yard.

18 pieces French Sateens at 5c yard.

50 pieces 32-inch fancy colored Pongees only 5c yard.

38 pieces fancy colored Batiste Cloths only 7 1/2c yard, worth 15c.

20 dozen large size, 22x45, pure Linen Huck Towels only 15c each, worth 25c.

24 pieces double width, half wool Tricots at 10c yard, worth 20c.

42 dozen ladies' genuine lisle thread Ribbed Vests only 39c each, worth 75c.

36 dozen gents' Gauze Shirts only 15c each.

500 short ends, 5 to 10 yard lengths, Lonsdale Cambric, only 8c yard.

100 rolls Hartford Wool Carpets only 60c yard.

All sizes in Infants', Misses' and Ladies' Red Hose just received.

GREAT CLOTHING SALE!

THIS WEEK ENDS IT.

We will place on our Bargain Counters, commencing Monday,

500 Men's All-Wool, Imported Coats and Vests, Sacks and Outwashes,

At \$5.00, Former Price \$15.00!

The greatest scheme to please and benefit our customers.

Another fine lot of our regular \$20 Suits at \$10.

Everyone visiting our Clothing Department this week will be shown tempting bargains.

\$3 buys one of those Imported Glace Coats and Vests, the best goods in the market and worth double the price asked.

LIGHT! SOFT! PRETTY!

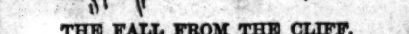
Those in search of cool, comfortable garments should pay special attention to our Clothing Department, as last week's business has induced us to keep up the excitement by offering more bargains in new, seasonable garments.

THE RYAN COMPANY.

By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.

On reaching the shore, I turned east-

of existence struck me as monstrous. Was there no such thing as presentiment for a human being in such a situation? He was probably thinking of Silvie at that moment. A moment more and he



This last hypothesis seemed the least untimely of any, and it had a ghastliness which harmonized with the whole fearful and extraordinary business. But Philippe immediately gave evidence that, if he were mad, he was mad with a method, and in a direction quite unexpected by

Philippe was severely injured. He recovered, however, before the season was over. Adolph married Silvie in the autumn. He never knew that Philippe had meant to kill him.

Then, too, Mr. Conkling practiced as frequently as possible elocution. He did not disdain to stand before a glass that he might observe the effect of gestures which he made. His idea of oratory was that in some respects it was akin to the dramatic art, and that the most successful orator must be in a measure an actor. Like the great actors the successful orator, he thought, must have attained such art of delivery as concealed the art that is, he

suddenly with mortal disease that he had made no preparations whatever either for the management of his law cases or his private affairs. He was a man of a very cheerful, lively, and generous disposition, but so serious, so that he could not communicate to any of his friends matters of which they should have been apprized in case of his death. After the funeral his business representatives searched for a will or for some paper which might indicate his wishes respecting his property. He had no papers. They could find nothing. His library drawers, his desk, his private table at his home in Paris, contained no scrap of paper which might contain the secret of his wishes. There were. Yet there were reasons for believing that he had written a will. At last his secretary, who had been with him for many years, was a lock which could only be opened by a person who knew the combination. Nobody knew what this combination was. They tried every possible combination, but they might break something of value. They tried various words, pet names and favorite

After the convention had adjourned that evening a gentleman who sat in the remote gallery said to Conkling: "Senator, I heard every word of your speech as distinctly as though I had sat directly in front of you. Will you tell me the secret of that extraordinary distinctness of utterance?"

From The Augusta, Ga., Herald.

One of our lawyers, and a very successful one, and a person of great story of a professional brother: "An Augusta gentleman met Mr. — on the street one day and asked him a simple law question, which was categorically answered. At the end of the month the merchant received a bill for \$500 from the lawyer. He felt indignant, but finally concluded to pay the account. Handing the lawyer a check he said: 'Mr. —, here is the amount you charged me. If, in the future, I happen not to spend your law money, I shall be very much obliged to you. I am afraid to address you in salutation, because you might send me another bill for it.' "The moral seems to be that lawyers should not be asked professional questions on the street.

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK

VERY coarse, close knit, some with

**The Purity of Dr. Price's Flavors is endorsed
by the leading chemists and heads of the
great universities of this continent.**

Phillipe ran to their heads, and with furious efforts began to push and yank them in such a manner that, reluctantly they yanked and backed, causing the wagon to wobble and vibration until it rested, as securely as one could expect, directly underneath the ascending basket. But all this took time; and although, no doubt, Adolph's upward journey seemed to him to be prolonged through several lifetimes, it was probably no more than twenty or thirty seconds elapsed between the moment he was caught and that of his arrival at the top of the abyss.

On reaching this point, the basket came in contact with the chalk rock, and was tipped partly to the right, and loosened somewhat by which Adolph's foot was caught; it slipped out, and down he fell.

The horror of that spectacle, after the long suspense of the ascent, is never to be forgotten. Downward he shot, clashing

WINN OR PICKETT?

Which Gets the Congressional Plumb in the Ninth?

TO BE DECIDED NEXT WEEK.

Each Has Been Gathering Evidence Which He Will Submit to the Executive Committee Early Next Week.

The nomination of the third party for congress from the ninth district—a plumb which both Mr. H. H. Pickett and Hon. Tom W. Winn have been trying to bring down with their alliance policy—still hangs upon the tree.

Hon. Tom Winn has been trying hard to land the plumb, and for months he has been slugging stones at it; but it is untouched. No less earnest and vigorous have been the efforts of Mr. H. H. Pickett, the eagle-eyed preacher-politician from the mountains, to get the desired fruit.

The race is in statu quo just now. The situation as it was left after the left fingers of Jag Watson had tried to smooth it over is familiar to the public.

Pickett and Winn went in for the third party nomination in the ninth district. Pickett had the advantage of Winn in that he had a more extensive acquaintance throughout the district than his opponent, and was the better campaigner of the two. He was a hardish minister and had ridden all over the district and had preached. He had a great way of winning votes that was calculated to make his opponent nervous. Mr. Winn had the advantage of his opponent in that he already held the office, and it was urged that in keeping with political usage he was entitled to a second term, particularly as there was nothing in his record that could be urged against him.

Thus, evenly matched, the two mountain politicians went into the race, and from warm from beginning to finish, and when the convention met in Gainesville to nominate the candidate it was found that the two candidates were of equal strength. It was then that the history of the district came very near being used and the whole wrangle ended in two conventions, each faction resulting in a convention and nominating its candidate. In this way two third party candidates were put in the field, and each was yielding.

The astute eyes of Tom Watson took in the situation from the very first, and he knew that the thing to do was to get one of the men out of the race. So the very first thing he did after his return to Georgia was to call the two men together and get the wrangle on a basis for settlement. After a long conference it was decided that the whole matter should be referred to the state executive committee of the party for arbitration, all the evidence to be submitted to that body, and it to make up its decision on the matter.

Tomorrow the evidence from both sides will go to the committee, and it will take action at once. Since the agreement was entered into to refer the matter to arbitration, each candidate has been busy collecting all the facts that might operate in his favor, and will make out as strong a case as possible.

Now, which will it be—Pickett or Winn? It's hard to tell.

Personally a majority of the members of the executive committee is for Winn, but they are fair-minded gentlemen, and will deal equitably with the claims of both candidates.

It's a hard question to settle. Both gentlemen present an equal strength, and the question may divide down to one of availability.

It is probable that a decision will be reached tomorrow.

Colonel W. L. Peck did not speak at Jug Tavern yesterday, although he was advertised to do so in hundreds of little doggers scattered over the streets. These little doggers scattered over the streets of Governor Northen and Hon. Carter Tate would discuss the issues between democracy and third partyism at Jug Tavern yesterday. Colonel Peck says he did not go in early enough to catch the train out to Jug Tavern.

Tom Watson's appointments.

Tom Watson intends to make a busy week of it next week. He has already published appointments to speak at different places in the district next week. These appointments are made pending agreement as to time and place of the joint debate between Major Black. He has announced the following:

August 16, Tuesday night, August 16th. Crawfordville, Monday, August 16th. Warrenton, Saturday, August 20th. Sandersville, Monday, August 22d. Sparta, Thursday, August 25th.

Tallahassee.

Is the Niagara of the south? The Cliff house is the best hotel. Excellent Italian band. Reasonable rates. Address, J. D. Moss, manager.

BUCKINGHAM MATERIAL.

A FULL LINE painters' supplies. McNeal, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

BERRY BROS. had oil fish for sale by McNeal, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

PERSONAL.

LOOK—Your past, present and future read according to the latest and most accurate predictions; also who is next predicted. Send date of birth and 10 cents. Astrologer, Box 319, Chicago, Ill.

ATTENTION, LADIES—"Emma" Bust Developer will enlarge your bust 5 inches. Guaranteed. Sealed instructions, 25c, or 24 page illustrated catalogue by mail. Send to Bazaar, Boston, Mass., July 10-1892.

THE A. L. DELKIN CO. will save you money on the purchase of a timepiece, 60 Whitehall street.

HAVE M'NEAL paper your rooms; buy wall paper from him, 114 and 116 Whitehall street.

REMEMBER the excursion to Brunswick and Cumberland island on August 13th and 14th, at 7 o'clock p. m. Round trip to Brunswick \$5.

MARRIED LADIES—Send 10c for "Infidelity Safeguard" (no medicine, no deception) just what you want. Ladies' Relief, Kansas City, Mo. June 24-1892.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away.

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE MANHATTAN TWO PER CENT LOAN COMPANY, capital \$1,000,000 (not building and loan), promptly negotiate loans on farm or city real estate at 3 per cent per annum, five years time, or 8 per cent per annum, 10 years time, deducting interest in advance for entire period; one-half or one-third of loan paid annually; Special and resident agents wanted. Loan brokers.

MONEY TO LEND—Real estate at 8 per cent per annum; no commissions. W. T. Crenshaw, corner Pryor and Decatur streets, Kimball house.

MONEY TO LOAN—The Merchants and Mechanics' Banking and Loan Co. will loan you money on city real estate at 6 per cent, or long time, repayable monthly, 61 N. Pryor street, Kimball building, R. H. Wilson, telephone 100-100.

STATE SAVINGS BANK, 64 West Alabama, handles a general banking business; encourages small deposits and interest on all deposits at the rate of 5 per cent all remaining over 60 days.

MONEY TO LEND—On improved real estate in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, at 6 per cent, building, room 57, Pryor street and Edge-mond avenue.

BARKER & HOLMESMAN negotiate real estate loans on all sides. Room 25, Kimball building.

NOTICE.

All advertisements in our Want Columns, such as "Lost," "Found," "Sales," "For Rent," "Boarders," "Wanted," "Business Changes," "Personal," "Help Wanted," etc., cost one cent per line or fraction of a line each insertion. There are seven words to a line. No advertisement taken for less than the price of three lines. Advertisements must be in Business Office before 8 p. m. the day before publication, and must be paid for in advance.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Teacher of shorthand, typewriting and penmanship for a college in Georgia. Address W. T. Crenshaw, Kimball house, Atlanta, Ga. aug-12-14.

WANTED—A good, first-class business manager must have \$500 and be able to give the very best of reference. Yours respectfully, Professor O. H. Delamont, 712-12 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Men and women who wish to earn \$20 to \$50 every week, write us, and we will explain how; easy employment at home, Matson & Co., Denver, Col. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Two first-class stick candy makers; must come well recommended. William Johnson & Co., Macon, Ga.

WANTED—Experienced newspaper man, with \$2,000, to take full interest in paying daily and weekly, in prosperous Florida town. Must be a good solicitor and democrat. Address E. J. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Two first-class stick candy makers; must come well recommended. William Johnson & Co., Macon, Ga. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced dress salesman, salary \$75 per month. Address, stating age and references, M. H. Arnstein & Co., Knoxville, Tenn. fri sun.

WANTED—Salesmen on salary or commission to handle the new patent chemical ink erasing pencil, the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly, without rubbing, no abrasion of paper; 400 per cent profit; one agent's sales amount to \$500 in six days, another \$25 in one day. We want one general agent in each state. For terms and full particulars address the Moore Bros. Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wis. 16.

WANTED—A first-class hardware traveling salesman. State in answer to this whether married or single. Address Index, care Constitution office. fri sun.

WANTED—Energetic, business man, to manage branch office; salary \$100 per month, with interest in the business. Manager required to invest \$500 to \$1,200, cash capital, in the business and give first-class reference. Address Lock Box 7, Temple, Texas. aug-7-14 sun.

WANTED—Salesmen on the road to sell advertising cards and calendars on commission. The manufacturer can make \$100 per week. Advertising Specialty Co., Buffalo, N. Y. aug-7-14 sun.

WANTED—Salesmen to represent and sell coupon Check System to merchants and storekeepers. Agents are making \$15 to \$20 a day. Write quick for territory and terms. The Commercial Cash Coupon Co., Cincinnati, O. aug-7-14 sun.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, cashiers, salesmen, teachers, mechanics, etc., of any kind in Tenn., Ky., Ala. and Mo. Address Southern Bureau of Information and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree street, Nashville, Tenn. July 31-41, sun.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree street, is being patronized by Atlanta's best merchants, manufacturers, etc.

WANTED—A first-class retail clothing salesman, steady employment. Address, stating salary and reference, P. O. Box 623, Monticello, Ala. aug-7-14 sun.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree street, has great facilities for securing positions for their applicants.

CANVASSERS—Only experienced ones for specialty. Apply after 2 o'clock Monday. J. S. Sider, 10 Whitehall.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree street—Information of any nature obtained and furnished you at once. Write to us.

WANTED—A good man to solicit subscriptions in this city. Apply at once to the Dixie Company, Equitable building.

SOUTHERN BUREAU OF INFORMATION and Employment, 701-2 Peachtree street, will furnish you with the most reliable office or store help on short notice, without charge.

WANTED—Rapidly together, principals of the Rye High school at Sugar Valley in Georgia county, Georgia. Send testimonials, age, experience, etc., to William C. Cooper, Sugar Valley, Ga.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Set books to write up or bills to collect at leisure time. Reference given. Address P. C. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—A competent bookkeeper wants employment after 4 p. m. to do extra work. Address E. S. P., 23-12 W. Alabama street, Room 5.

WANTED—By a young married man of good character and good education, a position in this city that will give him employment. I have tried but failed to get anything like that. I am well acquainted with the city, and can furnish the best of city references. Will appreciate anything. Address K. L. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—A stenographer and Remington operator desires a permanent position. First-class reference. Will assist in general office work. Address 2, W. J. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—By a local and traveling salesman of over twelve years' experience in the hardware business, a position with good salary, connections, etc.; position with good house, September 1st. Reference A. No. 1. Address 2, W. J. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Licensed druggist by 15th of September one not afraid of work and can manage large drug business; references, experience, salary, William S. Brannan & Co., Brunswick, Ga. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Position by an efficient teacher of all English branches; also, Latin and Greek, bookkeeping, penmanship and commercial law. Address E. J. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Position with a good firm by an experienced business man and efficient bookkeeper. Address E. J. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A LADY TEACHER in both French and music, will take position in school or as governess; can teach other branches; can give good references as to French and music. Address Miss White, Peachtree Park, P. O. for the summer. aug-12-14.

WANTED—Young lady, 20 years of age, desires position as nursery governess or companion. Minnie, care Constitution office. aug-12-14.

A MILLINER with taste and experience desires a position for the fall, in some thriving town; good references. Address Miss M. H. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

WANTED—A young lady, 20 years of age, desires a position as companion or housekeeper. Address Miss M. H. Davis, N. Y. aug-12-14.

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FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—New 10-room house, corner Pryor and Garnett streets, fitted with all latest improvements, hard wood finish on inside, possession given August 15th. Apply on premises. aug-12-14.

FOR RENT—To family without small children, house, No. 74 E. Elliot st. Near in and north side, 1-1/2 miles from Clarkston. 1-1/2 miles from Ga. R. R. \$30 an acre if taken at once. Call on H. F. Grant, No. 18 W. Alabama street. aug-12-14.

FOR RENT—On or about September 1st, a 7-room house near in on S. Pryor street. Apply 62 E. Pryor street. aug-12-14.

FOR RENT—Delightfully situated furnished cottage, a few blocks from the city, on S. Pryor street. Apply at 82 North Avenue. aug-12-14.

FURNISHED HOUSE for rent, 42 Power street, L. C. White, Southern Agricultural Works, Inc. aug-12-14.

TO LET—A citizen desiring to leave

KEELY COMPANY

A GREAT EVENT IN SHOE RETAILING

We Want Your Attention:

Our advertisement to-day has more than a siren charm. The words are clean and the figures are plain, and that is why the wise and prudent will set them to economical thoughts.

"Money Saved on Shoes" has a deep significance to thousands. So when this store brings them to you good in quality, artistic in style and low in price it gives a larger value to your money—by increasing its power to buy.

THE SALE WILL LAST ONE WEEK.

THE REASONS FOR THE SALE ARE STRONG.
THE TELLING OF THEM IS LOGICAL.
THE RESULT WILL BE AS USUAL.

The whole store is in an upward movement, but just now the backbone of it is in the Shoe Trade Sale. To make such great cuts and reductions requires courage. But the plans for Autumn are too great—the present stock must pass, give way, move on. The Shoes will be moving early every day this week.

FIVE SALIENT POINTS

Shoes for Men, Women and Children!
Sizes Complete in all the various lines!
Shoes for Tennis, Cycling, Outing and Hunting!
Prices are positively reduced on every pair!
Several centre counters in the main aisle of the store will contain bargain samples.

WE BREAK THE TIE THAT BINDS BY DIVIDING THE PRICES

Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Kid Oxford Ties with Patent Leather Tips, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Cloth Top Oxford Ties with Patent Tips, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Common Sense Cloth Top Oxford Ties, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Kid Slippers with patent tip and straps, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Fine French Heel Opera Slippers, limited, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Fine French Heel Beaded Opera Slippers, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ziegler Bro.'s Ladies' Fine Ooze Strap Slippers, French Heels, \$1.98; worth \$3.00

THESE BARCAINS BREAK THE RECORD

Stribley & Co.'s Ladies' Common-sense Kid Oxford Ties, at \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Stribley & Co.'s Ladies' Common-sense heel & toe Oxford's \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Stribley & Co.'s Ladies' Patent Kid Oxford Ties, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Stribley & Co.'s Fine Patent Beaded Strap Slippers, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Stribley & Co.'s Ladies' Patent Vamp Strap Slippers, \$1.98; worth \$3.00

IF YOU HAVE SHOE NEEDS COME PROMPTLY

Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, with Patent Leather Tips, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, with plain toe, down to \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Common-sense heel and toe, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Ladies' Kid Button Shoes, Cloth top and Patent Tips, \$1.98; worth \$3.00

A CHANCE FOR THE MISSES.

Misses' Cloth Top Spring-heel Button Shoes, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Misses' Kid Spring-heel Button Shoes at \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Misses' Kid Spring-heel Patent Tip Shoes, \$1.98; worth \$3.00

THESE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SPECIAL.

Misses' Cloth Top Patent Leather Tipped Oxfords, \$1.98; worth \$3.00
Misses' Kid Patent Leather Tipped Oxford Ties, \$1.98; worth \$3.00

The Hand-welt Wear-well Shoes at \$3.00.

You Can't Buy Their Equal in Men's Shoes in the South at \$4.00.
Men's Low Quarter Shoes at \$2.50; worth \$4.00.

AN EXPLOSION OF VALUES.

Just received six hundred Ladies Shirt Waists. The materials are Sateen, Percale, Flannel, Outing and Silk-warp Yachting Cloth, in the finest and most novel styles of the season. There are Stripes, Plaids, Checks and Solid Colors, both dark and light. They were made to retail at 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Our New York buyer scooped them from the manufacturers at less than half price. They are on the center counter—your choice of the lot only 50 Cts.

KEELY COMPANY

A SALE OF BLANKETS.

M. RICH & BROS.

Will sell this week 125 pairs of 11-4 Wool Blankets.

These goods were bought at the mills when making purchases for the furnishing of the Arragon Hotel on Peachtree street. They are slightly oil stained and worth \$7 a pair. We offer them at

\$4.62 per Pair.

Our Immense White Goods Sale Continued.

5 cases Striped India Linens, worth 15c a yard, at

8 1/2c a Yard.

Other White Goods at Proportionately Low Prices.

DRESS GOODS REMNANTS.

The Balance of our stock of Worsted Dress Goods Remnants will go this week at a sacrifice.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING FOR YOUR CARPETS?

The most of our stock of fine Carpets are ready for inspection. The largest stock outside of New York City and a beautiful selection. Get your orders in early.

M. RICH & BROS.,

54 and 56 Whitehall and 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 E. Hunter Sts.

A SMART YOUNG LADY

Came into our store one day last week and announced that her husband had given her just \$50 to buy housefurnishings for their new home. Their cottage, she said, contained six rooms—parlor, sitting room, two bed chambers, dining room and kitchen.

Fifty dollars certainly looked a very small amount to fit out a whole house with, but look how handsomely

THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING CO. AT 41 PEACHTREE STREET,

Fitted her out. Here are the items she purchased, and the prices she paid:

For Her Dining Room She Bought:

A lovely set of China, containing 112 pieces, exquisitely decorated on English china (pure white), with heavy, rich, gold band, and brown wheat design. \$12.50
A charming little French Tea Set, decorated in delicate wild flowers (fifty-six pieces) for 7.00
A set (six) Crystal Goblets. 25
A set (six) Crystal Tumblers. 25
A set (six) engraved Wine Glasses. 50
A beautifully engraved Decanter. 50
A beautiful 15-inch crystal Berry Bowl. 68
A beautiful 10-inch crystal Berry Bowl. 25
A set of beautiful (six) crystal Ice Cream Saucers. 30
A set (six) triple plate Knives. 2.00
A set (six) triple plate Forks. 2.00
A set (six) triple plate Table Spoons. 2.25
A set (six) triple plate Tea Spoons. 1.25

Here Is What She Bought for Her Two Bed Rooms:

A beautiful 10-piece Chamber Set, decorated in sweet pea clusters. \$2.90
A genuine French China Chamber Set, 10 pieces, decorated in orchids and gold. 4.25
A gold-band extra large Tin Set. 1.35
A Yum-Yum decorated Tin Set. 1.15

Here Is What She Bought for Her Parlor:

A pair of extra large China Cuspidors, decorated in blue Wisteria blossoms. for 2.25
A handsome Tokio Jardiniere. 1.00
A handsome Tokio Vase. 1.75

Here Is What She Bought for Her Kitchen:

A granite iron dipper, 45c; 2 baking pans, 40c; 1 granite iron kettle, 90c; one large batter bowl, 30c; 6 semi-porcelain cups and saucers, 50c; 6 semi-porcelain dinner plates, 50c; one decorated 2-gallon slop bucket, 45c; one 3-gallon foot tub, 60c; one feather duster, 20c; one brass lamp, 50c; one cuspidore, 25c; one can opener, 5c; one mouse trap, 5c; one ice pick, 15c; 2 wooden spoons, 10c; 2 kitchen forks, 5c; one key kasket, 13c.

TOTAL, \$50.

We are going to move next Thursday into our elegant new store at 57 Peachtree street. Until then you can buy all of the above bargains at the prices quoted above. A chance of a lifetime is awaiting you at THE ATLANTA HOUSEFURNISHING CO., No. 41 Peachtree Street. Special attention given to out-of-town orders.

THE DRESDEN

The court says the Receiver's Sale must go on at retail.

We have a great many articles that were not closed out last week, and if the court don't care, we don't. We are going to sell the goods out, if LOW PRICES will sell them.

LISTEN!

Tin Pie Plates 2 1/2 cents each. Tin Plates 3 cents each. Dairy Pans 3 cents each, Dairy Pans 5 cents each, Octagon Cake Pans, large sizes and heavy, at 15 and 20 cents. Children's Table Trays 25 cents. Yellow Bowls, 3 cents and upwards, owing to size. 10-piece decorated Chamber Sets, \$2.40 each. Lunch Baskets 15 cents each and upward. Don't this sound like

Goods at Cost?

We have 1,000 Fifth Avenue Goblets, well finished and smooth, that we sold at 10c each; will close them out this week at 5 cents each.

BRUSHES.

Wall Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Scrub Brushes and all kinds of Brushes, will be closed out this week. We have thousands of other articles that will be sold at some sort of price.

Now, don't go away over to the old stand on Pryor street, but come straight to No. 37 Whitehall street, where you will find the Dresden.

H. F. GOLIGHTLY, RECEIVER.

WANTED!

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR—

Manhattan Life Insurance Co.

—FOR—

SOUTH CAROLINA AND GEORGIA

With Whom Good Contracts will Be Made.

JAMES G. WEST

GENERAL AGENT.

33 1/2 Whitehall Street. — Atlanta, Ga.

J. A. SCOTTE. HAAK LIEBMAN.

Scott & Liebman,

Real Estate, Renting and Loan Agents,

No. 28 Peachtree Street.

Summer Cut Bargains

REDUCED from \$4,000 to \$3,500 for a few days. A new 7-1/2, 2-story house, lot 50x200, on Morrison avenue, a few hundred feet from the Boulevard; \$1,000 cash, balance \$50 per month. Owner hard up; must sell. Needs money.

\$1,500 BUYS new, 4-r. house, corner lot 50x100 to alley, on Piedmont street, near Mr. Chastain's. A beautiful little home. Is a terrible tight.

\$2,500 BUYS 2-story, 6-r. house, new, and 3-r. house on Stowall street, running back to another street. Rented now at \$22.50 per month. Needs money for a specific purpose.

WE HAVE a great many just such bargains, and if you want to buy, call on us.

WE ALSO sell lots and stock in that growing suburb Manchester.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN.

ROBERTS & MCORRY,

14 S. Broad St., next to Corner Alabama St.

6 ACRES, fronting West Point railroad, between East Point and Manchester, for only \$2,400.

100 ACRES between Manchester and Hapeville for \$2,500.

240 ACRES, twelve miles from carload and one and one-half miles from Georgia railroad for \$3,500.

400 ACRES on Georgia, Carolina and North Carolina railroads, twenty miles from Atlanta, for \$5,000; this includes 8-room, 2-story dwelling, four tenant houses, two 3-story barns, glasshouse and six twelve-horse power engines, etc.; a great bargain.

20 ACRES, two and one-quarter miles from carload, for \$500 per acre; electric cars run by it.

WE HAVE for sale over three thousand pieces of real estate; we have four beautiful suburban homes that we are anxious to sell cheap; we have homes in the city ranging in price from \$1,000 to \$40,000; you may lose something if you fail to see our list before buying; we have some brand new houses, barns and modern, in the best streets in the city, and are going to sell them.

ROBERTS & MCORRY.

AND WILL ELECTRIFY TRADE

Two Acres of Clothing

ALL FRESH, NEW AND STYLISH

EISEMAN BROS.

15-17 Whitehall Street.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily, per year, \$5.00
 The Sunday (30 to 40 pages), per year, 2.00
 The Weekly, per year (12 pages), 1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. If we do not under the above conditions, we will do so under no circumstances, unless accompanied by return postage.

Atlanta, Ga. SUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1892.
 Address, CONSTITUTION BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.
 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For THE DAILY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for THE DAILY and SUNDAY CONSTITUTION, or 50 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name as usual.

Where to Find The Constitution.
 THE CONSTITUTION can be found on sale at following:

New York—Brentano's, No. 5 Union Square.
 Cincinnati—J. R. Hawley, 125 Vine street.
 Washington—Metropolitan office.
 Paris—Anglo-American reading room, Chancery House, 100 rue de la Harpe.

THIS PAPER CONTAINS 20 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., August 14, 1892.

Atlanta's Next Mayor.
 The Constitution has no candidate to bring forward in the race for mayor, but, in common with the people of Atlanta, it has a very deep interest in the outcome.

Our views, expressed in a general way, last Sunday morning, met with a prompt endorsement. They set the people to thinking, stirred up a wholesome discussion, and brought out the fact that our citizens are thinking very much alike upon this subject.

Atlanta is the metropolis of the south. Its commercial, manufacturing and railway interests are centered here; great enterprises are in progress, and new ones are being planned. The completion of our new system of waterworks by the first of next year will open a new era of material advancement. Our financial interests, extending and growing more complicated with the growth of the city, will require skillful supervision. Our municipal problems every year require a greater degree of attention, and for the next two years they should be handled by men of first-class ability. We are now approaching the end of the present municipal administration. Let us take no backward step—let us select one of the most experienced, most capable and most faithful among those who have built up Atlanta, and make him mayor!

We want no narrow man with only his personal ambition to gratify. A city like Atlanta needs for her next mayor a man of lofty character and commanding influence—a man thoroughly identified with our interests—a man of affairs, who can grasp the situation and look into the future—a man who will have the confidence and respect of all who come in contact with him, at home and abroad.

We cannot afford to make any clever fellow mayor simply because he wants the place. We have too much at stake. We need a mayor who has some of the gifts of statesmanship, a knowledge of the principles of finance and trade, and the practical ability to execute as well as plan.

It is about the most important office in the state, when you think of all that it implies, and all that is connected with it. Such an office should not be picked up by the first man who makes a rush for it. The people should use their best judgment, and see to it that the office seeks the man.

Several good names have already been suggested, but the list is not exhaustive. Let us get our best man, and all unite on him!

The Lesson in the King Case.
 The Chicago Herald, reviewing the King-Poston case without prejudice at long range, thinks that we should not lose sight of the original question in it.

This question, says our contemporary, goes back to the lawsuit in which Mr. Poston, as counsel for Mrs. Pillow, allowed irrelevant matter to appear in his pleadings reflecting upon the character of Mrs. King. Stung by the insult, Colonel King shot Poston, perhaps in hot blood, perhaps deliberately.

It was a sad affair, but lawyers and men not lawyers have been killed before for a similar provocation.

The Herald is so firmly convinced of the correctness of its view of the case that it gives the following general advice:

It is to be hoped that instead of resorting to the vindictive toward the state, the attention of revision of their court records. Like revision is needed in other states than Tennessee. If like tragedies do not arise more frequently it is not the fault of the lawyers who lug in innocent parties where they may legally be attacked but are without legal status for defense; nor of the hapless or bias of judges who tolerate a looseness of practice that belongs only to the lowest civilization.

This case is one of national interest, and it is so widely discussed, with so much bias and misinformation, that it is refreshing to get out of the beaten track and see the facts as an impartial outsider sees them.

Give It Your Aid.

A gracefully written and touching article in another column gives a history of the efforts that have been made by a few kind-hearted people in Atlanta to establish a home for unfortunate girls who have been led astray.

It strikes us that no objection can be urged against the institution, which will be opened as soon as the necessary aid is secured. The home is located outside of the city limits, and the neighbors do not interfere with their protests.

Heretofore, the main objection has been that such a home was not wanted in the city near dwellings, or where it would be conspicuous.

So the home will be secluded from public view in a quiet place out of the city. Here it will be possible to reclaim many unfortunate, and save the friends from.

Our article makes the plan of the institution

and its objects so clear, and appeals with so much pathos to the charitable, that we feel assured the new enterprise will be heartily endorsed. The few hundred dollars needed, and the monthly subscriptions required ought to be raised in a large city like ours without any difficulty.

A Democratic Revival.

Our exchanges, since the meeting of the state democratic convention, are boiling over with enthusiasm.

From every corner in the state come reports of increased activity on the part of the democracy. The people are organizing, clubs are forming, and there is a demand for speakers everywhere.

It is now evident that this pent-up enthusiasm was simply waiting for the formal opening of the state campaign, and, as soon as the wires flashed the tidings of our grand rally in Atlanta, with the work of the convention the day following, a regular democratic conflagration broke out all over the state.

It is gratifying to see these indications of popular interest, confidence and determination. All that the democrats have to do is to keep up their present enthusiasm for a few weeks, and they will sweep the state by at least forty thousand majority.

The pessimists who a few weeks ago feared democratic apathy will find none of it now. The democrats are getting together and when they move in October it will be with the resistless rush of an avalanche.

The revival of democracy is a joyful sight at any time, and this year it is something like a jubilee in advance of victory. The outlook is bright for triumphant democracy!

The Sham Monetary Conference.

We ventured yesterday to make some remarks relative to the international monetary conference, which is to be held at the instance of the United States. The object of this conference, so far as this government is concerned, is to prevail on the European countries to so arrange their affairs as to permit the people of the United States to employ silver as a money metal at a parity with gold. We thus behold the spectacle of a great nation, more powerful, financially and politically, than the whole of Europe combined, rushing around among foreign countries, pulling pot-bellied kings out of bed at midnight, imploring them to permit the people of the United States to establish a financial system suited to their necessities and desires.

The Harrison administration proposed the conference, in order to tide over a dangerous spot in politics, and the little European countries have consented to it, in the hope of giving a final quietus to the silver question. In this affair, governments not larger than Houston county have as much influence as the United States, and the conference has already been packed against the purposes which this country is supposed to have in view. In fact, the Harrison administration was careful to pack the American delegation, the monarchists constituting a majority.

By the time The Constitution's editorial of yesterday was in type, the following dispatch was received from London and appeared in the same issue of the paper—an unexpected illumination of the point we made:

Arrangements for the meeting of the international monetary conference are progressing. The selection of Dresden finds approval among English delegates. In regard to the personnel of the English representatives the Associated Press correspondent sent today for the opinion of a prominent currency expert. Mr. Currie, according to this authority, is the strongest man appointed. He has no tendency whatever towards bimetalism; on the contrary he is sound for a single standard. Mr. Currie is a man of great financial ability generally, and the leading member of the banking firm of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., besides being a member of the council of India. He initiated the Baring Bros. settlement with the Bank of England and is otherwise known among financiers as a man of first-rate capacity. But his appointment has special significance for the American government, as his influence will override any inclination of his co-delegates towards an arrangement satisfactory to America.

Dismissing the whole matter lightly, the dispatch goes on to say that "the members of the conference will have a pleasant time in Dresden, but will effect little." Here is the republican and Wall street scheme officially exposed before the conference enters upon the face of consultation. We suppose that no sensible person has ever been in doubt as to the purpose or result of this monetary conference. It is a political project, pure and simple.

The only substantial result it was expected to have was to give the Wall street agents of British banks another opportunity to say that this country cannot afford to engage in the free coinage of silver.

There has never been any sound or sensible reason why the United States government should go into a hot war with the frazzled-out monarchies of Europe. Yet, such is the power of the moneyed interest that a great many well-meaning people have been impressed with the belief that our financial system cannot survive unless it is practically dictated by the bankers of London and Liverpool. The secret of it all is that most of the banking firms in Wall street and the east are the agents of some British or foreign bank. These Wall street and eastern agents, in turn, have their agents and correspondents in every city in the country. In this way the idea has been ground that this government cannot get along at all unless its financial system is dictated from abroad. In a majority of instances, the provincial banker is profoundly impressed by the thundering modifications of ignorance and nonsense that reach his ears from the metropolis and the money centers.

Thus we have a wheel within a wheel—a ring within a ring—foreign influences dominating Wall street and the east, and Wall street and eastern influences dominating the country banks. It is a powerful coterie, and a busy one, omitting no effort to impress public opinion that the American government is too poor and too weak to have a financial system that cannot be dictated by British and other foreign influences.

And yet, what a blessing England has found financial independence to be! It is only by means of independence that a

nation insignificant in area has been able to hold its own. Was there an international monetary conference when, in 1816, England decided to demonetize silver and establish the single gold standard? Were the United States called into consultation about it? This was a matter that might well be supposed to affect the whole of Europe, to say nothing of the American republic, then booming into prominence as a great nation. Were the wishes of the rest of the world considered?

Well, there was no conference. British interests settled the matter, and British interests carried the scheme out. This was seventy-six years ago, and since then British interests, by means of bribery and bullying, have succeeded in carrying the flag of monometallism into the United States. We all know the treachery and trickery by which silver was demonetized in this country, but only John Sherman and one or two others know the details of that infamous transaction, by means of which the wheat and cotton growers of the United States have been robbed of untold millions for the benefit of British interests.

Was there an international conference when England demonetized gold in India and established the single silver standard there? We have never heard of it. There is, in fact, neither precedent nor excuse, for the international conferences which the United States have asked for. Nothing has come out of them, and nothing can come out of them. Commercially and politically, the republic is more powerful than England ever was or ever can be—more powerful in every way than the whole of Europe combined. It is powerful enough to dictate the financial system of the monarchies and to compel England to give up its single gold standard. All that is necessary is to establish bimetalism, and Europe will be compelled to follow. France is ready now, and the other foreign powers would fall into line sooner or later.

What did England do when it adopted the single gold standard? It had the whole world against it, as well as the knowledge and experience of the greatest financiers; but it shut its eyes to results, and went in for the interests of its own people. It was not satisfied with the free coinage of gold, but passed a law compelling the Bank of England to buy every ounce of gold offered at a price based on the coinage ratio. This law exists today.

Compared with the definite and independent policy of England, what a spectacle the United States government presents! The people are disgraced by the men who represent them! Here is the greatest nation on the face of the earth trotting around after the little bob-tailed kings and bandy-legged potentates, imploring them to do something for silver—a great nation misled by Wall street knavery and misrepresented by the corrupt party that ever existed!

This is no political question. It has nothing to do with this campaign, except in so far as the republican party is concerned. It is a matter that touches every patriotic American. Why should the people be disgraced by the proceeding that is about to take place? Why should they be placed in the attitude of begging the monarchies and principalities of Europe to dictate their financial policy?

Shady Roads.

The Boston Transcript has a very interesting article under this suggestive heading. The state of Massachusetts has a law empowering all towns to retain and protect, for shade purposes, any trees growing along the highways, and not less than about thirty feet apart. Under this law, the state board of agriculture has provided a series of iron spikes of different sizes, each spike bearing a large letter M on its head. These spikes are driven into trees designated for preservation as a sign that they are now under the protection of the commonwealth.

It is a good law, and a great many of the country towns of Massachusetts are taking advantage of its provisions to preserve and protect trees along the highways that would otherwise fall victims to municipal carelessness and ignorance.

In Atlanta, the appreciation of shade trees appears to be at a lower ebb than in any other city on the continent, so far as our observation extends. Rich in a great many other things, it is probably poorer in the matter of shade trees than any other municipality of its importance. Whitehall is a residence street, but how many handsome, sound trees are to be found along its sidewalks? Grocers' horses have nipped them here and there until the best of them present an unsightly appearance. So with a great majority of other streets. The trees that are planted are not taken care of, and, in a great many instances, neither taste nor judgment is exercised in selecting the variety. It is all haphazard.

There should be a reform in this matter. The city should take hold of the matter, as Savannah does, and see to it that the streets are properly ornamented with shade trees. When they are once planted, they should be protected from man and beast.

Shade trees are the lungs of a city. They catch the air and the dew of heaven. They represent at once the beauty and strength of nature, and they possess an individuality that endears them to right-minded people.

Are there not some of our city fathers capable of looking above and beyond the small business of the hour long enough to formulate for this growing and ambitious city a forestry policy at once definite and far-reaching?

A New England Murder Mystery.

The detectives in the Borden case, at Fall River, may be right in their belief that circumstantial evidence strongly points to Miss Lizzie Borden as the slayer of her father and stepmother, but the public will demand very convincing proof before coming to such a conclusion.

Miss Borden is thirty-two years old, with \$10,000 in her own right. She and her sister would have inherited the large fortune of her father, but in the event of the survival of his widow she would have had her dower. Under any circumstances, the Borden girls would have been rich.

The lady suspected of the crime has always borne a good Christian character, and has always shown a warm heart. Nobody would have suspected Miss Borden, if the detectives had not

suggested her probable guilt. They took this woman and her servant, both unnerved and hysterical on account of the awful tragedy in their home, and privately examined them. The suspected persons were subjected to the torture of a star chamber inquisition for hours, and now the arrest follows, although our telegrams state that the evidence is circumstantial, "and very little of that."

Possibly the detectives are right, but we do not believe it. The whole system of New England criminal justice is stupid and barbarous. People have not yet forgotten the famous Vermont case, in which a man was persecuted by the detectives until, in sheer desperation, he confessed the murder he was charged with, when he was entirely innocent, as later developments proved.

Is this Fall River tragedy to take the same turn?

Direct Trade and Georgia State.

The direct trade article in another column shows how this great movement can be used to develop our valuable resources. Georgia has unlimited quantities of the finest slate, and direct trade opens the markets of Europe for it. Mr. Davis states that New York has shipped 50,000 tons in twelve months. Georgia can and must do her part of such traffic.

In connection with the movement, it is proposed to publish a pamphlet, descriptive of southern advantages, to be distributed all over Europe, to induce investment and the better class of immigration. It is also proposed to combine Georgia and Florida in an effort to help direct trade, and an exposition next spring at a Georgia seaport has been mooted to catch the tide of European travel to and from Europe to the world's fair.

Such a move, if it can be carried out, would be full of good, and not only advertise the south, and especially Georgia and Florida, but it would bring to visit us a host of home seekers and money investors. The idea of using that great occasion for southern benefit is certainly practical.

Mr. Churchill, the enterprising president of the Brunswick Terminal Company, which has in charge the Murrell line steamers to run from Brunswick to Liverpool and Bremen, gives the pleasing news that he has in sight cargoes for eight months of the year.

A Word in Season.

Atlanta's sanitary condition is excellent, compared with that of other large cities, but we can make it still better.

September is a bad month, from a sanitary point of view, and, before it comes, the city should be thoroughly cleaned up. In some quarters, the excavations going on are calculated to invite disease, and decaying fruit and vegetable matter poison the atmosphere in some localities. We should get rid of all these fever-breeds before September. With very little trouble and expense, we can make this the cleanest city on the continent. A little extra sanitary work during the next few weeks will give Atlanta a fine health record this fall.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner says that New York is now the literary center of the country. Mr. Warner probably means that it is the publishing center.

It is a difficult matter to convince Mr. Kuhn that he was defeated. Nevertheless, he should whiff in now and elect Mr. Cleveland. This is the way to reform things.

The republicans are employing a powerful telescope in their efforts to find signs of a democratic faction fight in New York state. Having failed in this, they should turn their attention to Mars. Surely the canals on that glowing orb are signs of a division of some sort.

Was there any prejudice against railroads in Georgia before they began to make unjust discriminations against the people? We never heard of any.

The anti-democratic plan of reform is to destroy the prosperity of the people by turning the country over to the republicans for another four years.

There are signs that The Savannah Morning News is opposed to the platform adopted by the Georgia democracy. Will The News inform us whether or not it endorses that platform?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Says The Chicago Herald: "The action of the queen in compelling Gladstone, in his eighty-third year, with known infirmities, to take the tedious and, for him, dangerous trip to the Isle of Wight for the ceremony of his being crowned as head of a new government, can scarcely elevate her majesty in the respect even of Tories. The command, which is pitiable as it is degrading, would be less degrading if she were not known to be reluctant to receive him at all. An Elizabeth, holding the views Victoria holds on male rule and 'division of my kingdom,' would send even gray hairs to the tower and end the matter with 'off with his head.' But the constitutional position of Queen and Tudor is not identical. Elizabeth was indeed sovereign; she governed as well as reigned; she made the constitution to her liking and commoners had to submit and vote up three shillings and sixpence. Constitutionally Victoria's phrase, 'my kingdom,' is a bit of trumpery, for the crown has no voice now in legislation, and she is impotent to prevent it. When delivered in connection with a brass band they will keep any neighborhood awake six nights in the week, and leave them without rest on the seventh."

Experience has taught us that the man who is always boasting about standing up for his rights is either a bachelor or his wife's an invalid.

DIRECT TRADE.

The Tremendous Benefit of Good Immigration, and the South's Need for It.

Editor Constitution—The Constitution stated a few days ago that Mr. George S. May and Mr. C. J. Haden, of Atlanta, will sail on the 17th for Europe. Mr. May to induce the best German immigration with German capital to come to Georgia, and Mr. Haden to establish direct trade in Georgia lumber.

This is a timely and practical step in this great direct trade movement, and these worthy gentlemen will carry the fervent good wishes of the whole south in their good voyage. Proper white immigration is the need of southern growth, the means of southern expansion, and the weapon of southern equality with the other great sections of this land. I use the word "proper." We want no refuse. We wish only a good citizen, ship, such as Mr. May seeks. And with our surpassing attractions of country, unequaled in this land, we can give all the proper immigration we desire, with the proper effort.

This immigration problem is a big one. Our western brothers have known its vast value. We have not. The west has used it to its advantage. The south has neglected itself to its own growing immigration has huge results in it for southern benefit. I emphasize proper immigration. It carries no suggestion of exclusiveness, but it is the color line, and the race problem. It is the palpable policy of wisdom for the south. I still repeat "proper" immigration.

Immigration from many buyers to new

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Manufacturing Interests About Atlanta.

Editor Constitution—I have read with care the interesting article of Colonel D. N. Speer, "Concerning Manufacturing Interests" in and about Atlanta, and agree with him that our citizens, our city corporation and our county authorities should do all in their power to encourage and build up manufacturing establishments in our midst.

But I disagree with him as to the chief cause of enterprises and visiting manufacturers turning their backs upon this city and vicinity and refusing to locate their plants here. Who has not heard or heard of such visitors after looking around saying the chief objection to

concentration here is the discrimination in the rates of freight by the railroads to and from Atlanta? For we find in fact that we can collect our raw material, and some of them from the southern states, for many securing purposes at lower rates of freight in this and Indiana than you can collect them in the north. And then you ship our products to sections and people adjacent to Atlanta, then is to say, to sections that ought to be supplied from Atlanta. Chapter then you can ship them from Atlanta. And who has not heard, or heard of these very objections being made by enterprising business men visiting Atlanta?

And is it not the fact of the existence of an enormous, so large, so intelligent and influential as the spoken of by Colonel Speer, having existed in our midst for years without any appreciable results, proof that the chief, if not the entire cause of the failure of the visitors to locate here was the discrimination found to exist in the rates of freight to and from Atlanta?

J. NORCROSS, August 13, 1892.

Captain W. D. Ellis Suggested.

Editor Constitution—Some time since I saw a communication in your paper advocating the claims of some of our best citizens for the mayoralty. As well as I remember it was signed "from the south side," and among the names was the name of W. D. Ellis. Now as this seems recently to be a favorite method of calling attention to desirable candidates let me allude to some of our citizens who are of any one in whom they would rather rely than Captain Ellis. He is an old citizen, a native of Georgia, and has been in the city for many years. He is a man of high character and thoroughly equipped for the position. If our best bankers, merchants, manufacturers, heavy contractors and building interests being him with their business it is not a good evidence of his ability? I happened to be present at a meeting of the city council, and I saw him mentioned to him the subject of his candidacy for the mayoralty, but he seemed to shrink from it, yet he should be pressed for the place.

NORTH SIDE.

Suggested for Mayor.

Editor Constitution—In accordance with the request in your editorial of the 7th instant, headed, "The Mayor's Race," we submit the name of Anton L. Kouts as a man in every way large and able to fill the office of mayor of Atlanta.

Those who know him best believe him to be a man of sound business judgment and of unquestionable integrity. A man with sufficient backbone "to stand guard against the people's money."

His many friends, who are to be found in all classes of society, guarantee that the city's interests will be safe in his hands.

ATLANTA.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

A Song of Mysteries.

Who shall say what snowflakes light falling on the lamb's at night. Cloture in their coats of white? Who shall say what voice of sun through the rose's petals run, "I'll cry crimson, one by one?"

This, O Love, is all our knowing: Lamb's are clad and flowers are blowing.

When the wild birds are a-wing In the blue and bloom of spring, Who shall say what makes them sing? Who shall tell this heart of mine Why in thunder and in shine Still the moosed-oh! lures the vine?

We but know the wild bird singeth And the lured vine clingeth, clingeth.

Who shall say what roses dawn gleameth, streameth, dreameth on, To the breast of Darkness drawn?

And why thou, by earth caressed, Still hath sought me—loved me best, Crept like sunlight to my breast?

Day and Dark may love and sever, But thou lovest me forever!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Examining the Applicants.

"You think you are qualified for the position?"

"That's what."

"Good at figures?"

"When they don't run too fur."

"What's your experience?"

"Saved by grace."

"Ever in the war?"

"Naw! but I've heard tell it's over!"

A Roman Writer.

Among the promising writers of verse and prose is Ethel Hillier Harris, of Rome. She has produced a number of excellent sonnets, while a recent study of Sidney Lanier, from her pen, merits more than passing mention. Mrs. Harris seems to have a future in the literary field.

In the Magazine Office.

"Is there anything in that article from Col. Scott?"

"Nothing."

"No ideas?"

"None."

"Put it in the hands of the artist for illustration, and send him a check for \$50."

Southern Life comes out in an enlarged form this week, with new and interesting departments. The paper displays creditable ability and enterprise, and is making a field for itself.

The southern magazines are crowding each other in the field. As fast as one is started, another follows. But it is all right. The fit survivor, and it can be said for nearly all of them that they are really publishing good poetry.

The Billville Banquet.

The state convention is over and we lost the nomination for governor. This forces us in the race for road overseer and we hereby announce for that office, who will also run for coroner and town clerk, and incidentally for sheriff. We need the money.

We fear that we are no politicians. As much as we have suffered, we would not swap our money for a gray mule in order to run a vote down.

Now that our modest police commissioner has put clothes on the naked angels in the cemetery, he has ordered wigs for the half-breed and has padded all the bare walls in town.

In Atlanta they fine a man \$25 for whipping his wife. In Billville a man can whip every member of his family—except his wife's mother—and get \$5 change out of a ten-dollar bill.

We blew out the gas at the Kimball house just before retiring for our night's rest, but the gas was so great that it disturbed our slumber and woke up three policemen.

We have on hand three speeches which we were not allowed to make at the state convention, and we are now offering them to candidates for office. When delivered in connection with a brass band they will keep any neighborhood awake six nights in the week, and leave them without rest on the seventh.

Experience has taught us that the man who is always boasting about standing up for his rights is either a bachelor or his wife's an invalid.

DIRECT TRADE.

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TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Of the Six Candidates Who Are in the Race,

AND THEN CAST YOUR VOTE.

They All Stand on the Same Platform, and They Are All Good Men for the Place.

Six men full of energy and industry. Six men who are rapidly becoming chronic hand-shakers and constant smile.

Six men who cannot disagree with any one and who think just like every one they meet, are now roaming around through the confines of Fulton, carrying good cheer and good luck with them.

These six men are Hon. E. W. Martin, Mr. R. A. Broyles, Mr. Fulton Colville,

for re-election. Ed Martin is one of Atlanta's most progressive, energetic and loyal citizens. He works for the good of



CANDIDATE COLVILLE

You see, Mr. Wayback, I am first, last and all the time in favor of the election of the county commissioners by the people.

The old state every time he has a chance, and is never found wanting when Atlanta calls upon him. Like every other one of the candidates, Mr. Martin favors the Confederate Home's maintenance by the state and the election of the county commissioners by the people.

Mr. Bob Broyles shied his castor into the political ring soon after Mr. Martin came out, and, as it dropped with the genuine metallic ring, the trades people and others became happy. Bob Broyles is known throughout the county as a



CANDIDATE RODGERS

The old veteran needs the home and Georgia should support it.

Hon. Porter King, Judge Rodgers and Mr. Harvey Johnson, all candidates for the legislature.

Without an exception they are all as well known as any six gentlemen who could be selected in the county. They are all prudent, safe and reliable men, who have made records with the people among whom they live, and if Fulton county were entitled to six representatives the chances are that all six of the candidates would make a neck-and-neck race up to the primary polls on the 6th of next month.

But unfortunately for one half of the six candidates, only three can be elected. And to make a selection of three out of that six many Atlantians are now badly



CANDIDATE BROYLES

Yes, my boy, I have the endorsement of the Railroad League and the Industrial Union, and I am going to get there.

puzzled. There are practically no issues on which they disagree. On the contrary, they all think alike on every important measure now before the people, and it is only a question of the numerical strength of the friends of the six gentlemen, as they are all equally equipped for the work in hand. The gentlemen, as they move about among the people, are constantly coming in contact with each other, and the degree of friendly feeling is remarkable. There are no petty jealousies, no back-biting, but a kind of pleasant rivalry rarely seen. They all seem to think that the best way to conduct the campaign is to move around, seek out the people and give them a button-hole oration.

Nearly every one of them is against any joint discussion or opera-house speak-



CANDIDATE KING

Give us good roads, a soldiers' home and election of county commissioners by the people.

ing. They have all talked that matter over fully and freely, and they are almost unanimously against it. They seem to prefer a quiet, easy debate of the pending issues with the voters.

Of the six candidates, Hon. E. W. Martin was the first to come before the people. Mr. Martin was a member of the last legislature, and almost before this body adjourned, it was known among his friends that he would be a candidate

CANDIDATE MARTIN

With my umbrella under my arm I'll work for better roads.

commissioners by the people, and, of course, wants to see the confederate veterans cared for.

Hon. Porter King lived in Atlanta a long time, following his law work industriously, meeting and knowing only those with whom he came in contact. Three years ago his friends pushed him into politics, and, like a scared hare, he ran into council. There he showed himself a natural born legislator, and now his friends want to see him join the law-making hand of the state.

Judge Rodgers, whose iron-gray side-whiskers have been photographed all over the county, followed Mr. King. The judge, was a Georgia military institute cadet, and, as such, fought for his state. That makes him a veteran, and it goes without saying that he will be for the Confederate Home.

Mr. Harvey Johnson was last to enter the race. Atlanta has no more progressive or devoted citizen than Mr. Johnson. He is clever, and thoroughly equipped for the work, and will make his mark if elected. Mr. Johnson knows that the Confederate Home must be in his platform.

IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

They were here in force. The convention and the big rally that preceded it brought not only the men who came as delegates but there were hundreds of the most prominent democrats of the state here besides. Each man had something interesting to tell about the status of the party in his county and it was this comparison of notes

that was responsible for a great deal of enthusiasm and confidence which marked the convention.

Members of the last legislature, who will be members of the next, were here; and so were many new candidates for legislative honors.

Of all the visitors to Atlanta none were more heartily welcomed by his friends here than Hon. John Boileau. As legislator and newspaper man he is known from one end of the state to the other, and nobody has more friends and admirers than this "gentleman from Bibb." In the last legislature John Boileau made a reputation which brought him at once into state prominence and he made very many friends there who were delighted to know of his re-nomination by the Democrats of Bibb and of the support he is receiving in his race for the speakership.

Of course my re-nomination was gratifying, said Mr. Boileau, talking with some friends. "And, yes," in response to a question, "I have received very many assurances of friendship and support in my candidacy for the speakership. But it is entirely too early to make any predictions about that—the legislature has not been elected yet, and, in fact, only a comparatively small portion of it nominated."

Another "gentleman from Bibb" whose return to active politics is really a state event is Major Bacon. Major Bacon will be one of the strong men of the house and, of course, a leader. His own announcement that he would support Mr. Boileau for speaker and would under no circumstances be a candidate himself, and further, that he would rather not be hampered by heavy committee work, indicated that the major feels that he has some important matters to which he expects to devote his attention. Just what these are he hasn't said, but whatever they are they will have a powerful supporter. Major Bacon is strong both politically and personally, and his warm friends from one end of Georgia to the other are heartily glad that his voice is once more to be heard in legislative halls.

From the nominations so far made it looks as if the legislature is to contain an unusual large proportion of young men. Fulton five of the six candidates are young in years and the other is a mighty young in feeling. Here is a list of the friends of the candidates.

Bibb sends two young men; Chatham sends two; one, and there are a number of others. Mr. W. J. Neal, of Rome, is a young attorney, who has made an enviable reputation at his home, and who has many friends in other parts of the state. Mr. Neal will be heard from as a legislator. Handsome, genial, popular and able, he will make new friends among his co-workers and he will be found filling all the requirements desired in a successful legislator.

The two young men who are to play an important part in looking after the interests of Chatham are Mr. "Joe" Doolan and Mr. William W. Osborne. Mr. Doolan is the assistant city editor of the Savannah Morning News, and is one of the most popular men in that city. He is a Savannah boy and has worked his way from apprentice to the composing room to the important position he holds in the city department. He is a coming man in the legislature. Mr. Osborne is a native of Savannah, was educated in the schools of the university of Georgia. He read law under Senator Fleming (G. duRoi) and W. W. Fraser, the present solicitor general of the eastern circuit. Mr. Osborne is about twenty-four years of age. He is studious, quick, has sound judgment, is regarded by his friends as one of the big men of his section. He is popular and has the confidence of the bar. He is a versatile, indefatigable lawyer. He has an easy, smooth style of speaking, presents his facts clearly, makes his points tell and conducts a case like an old attorney. He frequently serves as a legal advisor and always with credit to himself and commendation to the guilty. He is a gentleman of quiet manners and fine character. He is one of the youngest members in the house he will be one of the most energetic and valuable.

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A New System Contemplated from Brunswick to the Northwest. Colonel James H. Fannin, of LaGrange, has good reason to feel happy. His Brunswick, LaGrange and Northwestern railroad for which he obtained charter last year, now stands a fair chance of being pushed through at an early day. This line will run from Brunswick via or near LaGrange to the Alabama state line, and from there to Shreveport, where the connection will make an air-line route from Duluth to the sea, shorter than the route from the west to New York by some 200 miles. The charter provides for making a contract with a line of steamers from Brunswick to European ports. In a word, this railroad will make direct trade a permanent thing. Colonel Fannin has worked indefatigably for it, and has interested New York capitalists in it who are anxious to push it. A meeting for organization will probably be called in a few days.

The Panama Canal. From The New York Press. A dispatch from New York via Galveston announces that the directors of the Panama canal have signed a contract with a syndicate to conclude the work on the canal. Just how they will get the canal cut past the famous sliding is not stated. Engineers in this city say that the only way to do it is to cut away the whole mountain above the plane of the stratum of rock that strikes the bottom of the canal, which would cost hundreds of millions of dollars.

Nor is it stated how they will get enough water at the summit level to flood the locks. A tide water canal was long ago declared to be impracticable at the isthmus of Panama, and the mountain is still there, where its too dry and springless to store anything like an adequate reservoir for the needed locks.

Contrast these difficulties with nature's provision of great water for the summit level of the Nicaragua canal and the lowest pass in the mountain backbone of the continent from Alaska to Patagonia. Both the republican and the democratic national platforms of the year 1892 suggested the Nicaragua canal, favored its protection against foreign control and declared its value for purposes of the United States.

GRANTING PARDONS.

Governor Northern Talks About the H. Clay King Case.

GOV. BUCHANAN'S TRYING POSITION

Evoked the Sympathy of Georgia's Executive—Several Trying Situations Graphically Described.

The governor of a neighboring state signed his name to a paper the other day and saved the life of a citizen who had distinguished himself among his people. In a few hours the state was burning with indignation and the whole country resented the act of executive clemency. So high did the indignation run that in one city the governor was burnt in effigy, which is the strongest expression of a people's rage.

Discussing that case, Governor Northern remarked yesterday:

"And yet I have no doubt that Governor Buchanan thought that the world would rise up and commend him for saving Colonel King from the gallows. Ah, no one knows except he who has been through it what an ordeal a governor passes through in considering an application for clemency. And then it is not one case, but scores of them that he has presented to him. I can well understand how Governor Buchanan could not foresee the feelings which a commutation would excite. There is no one to come forward and tell the executive of a state that the people demand the penalty shall be enforced. I do not say this in apology for pardons granted. In the case we have just mentioned I think I would have allowed the law to take its course. But I appreciate Governor Buchanan's position, and during the time that the papers were filled with articles telling of the pressure which was being brought to bear on the governor, I felt like sending him a telegram of sympathy. Not a message indicating in any way my own opinion of the case, but simply a few words to show him that I felt for him. I was restrained by the possibility of its getting out and my motive being misconstrued, and people who are not familiar with a case of that kind have no business to interfere."

Then the conversation drifted into a general one on the subject of pardons.

"Why, would you believe it, the cases brought before me often make me not only sick at heart, but physically ill. You remember the efforts made in behalf of Peter Daniels only a few weeks ago. It seemed sometimes that the entire community believed him innocent. The appeals were of the most urgent nature. Public sympathy was worked up to a high pitch. But two sworn juries had pronounced him guilty and it is more the province of a governor to protect society by not interfering with the courts than to yield to pure sympathy for an individual, however pitiable his case may be. "Here is another case. George Washington's crime is still fresh in the public mind. The condemned man was wicked and defiant at first. He would not ask for clemency and declared that he wanted to be hung at 11 o'clock so that he could eat his dinner in hell. Later he changed wonderfully and grew penitent. He wrote me a letter saying as nearly as I can recollect: 'Governor, you are the only one in this world who can save my life. I am not prepared to die. You can save my soul from hell. Send me to the penitentiary for life. I will do whatever you say, but do save me and may God have mercy on you as you have on my soul.'"

Now imagine what went on in my heart. No one can understand it if he has not experienced it. Washington repeated twice that he would do what I said, meaning to express perfect submission. He had been defiant, but now he was humble. This of a letter like that coming from a poor ignorant creature who saw a yawning pit awaiting for his soul."

As the governor spoke, very nearly in these words, he showed marked feeling. The most consummate mind could not write a letter which would touch a heart like Governor Northern's as that simple negro's. It is deeply sympathetic and distressing and anguished of spirit move him. At the same time he is conscientious to almost a painful degree and he is immovably firm on the line of his duty as he sees it. Where a man is clearly guilty with no extenuating circumstances and no evidence tending to show that a different verdict would have been justified, petitioners for clemency at Governor Northern's hands are foredoomed to disappointment.

Here is a sad case and a recent one which he mentioned. A young husband killed a former friend in a quarrel about a hat. The jury found a verdict of murder with a recommendation to mercy. The recommendation saved his life and Judge Boynton, before whom the trial came off, sentenced the murderer to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. Right away the aged mother of the prisoner and his young wife began to work for a pardon.

"They used to come here to my home once a week and they would come early, before breakfast," said the governor. "Their appeals were pitiful. The mother did most of the pleading with the young wife would sit with her eyes on the floor, sobbing and crying softly. I have watched their faces, particularly the wife's when the old lady was beseeching me, and I have never seen more sadness in the human countenance than in the young woman's. I told them that I could not interfere, but they would come back and come back. They were always womanly and deeply pathetic."

"They tried the judge for a letter, but I could not act on it, and last week I told them kindly that it was useless for them to come back again; that I sympathized with them, but could not consistently rescind the sentence and husband to them in disregard of the demands of justice. They made no scene; there was no outburst of passion or tears, but they went away and began to work. They had begun too early, and before the public sympathy was ready to respond to their appeals. The young woman tried to tell me that she would not come back, but tears rained down her sad face, and as she went out the gate under she looked to me to be the most heart-broken, submissive spirit in the world."

After a little pause the governor resumed the talk in the same vein: "There are many such instances. I could mention a hundred. Six or eight weeks ago a youth was sentenced by one of the courts in this city to the penitentiary for four years. He had come here from a neighboring state, and had been detected in a forgery. The amount involved was small, but that makes no difference. This boy has a mother, a good Christian woman. Her husband was a minister of the gospel. She was a widow and had no other support. She said that she could not be away from him four years. She begged me in the name of heaven to send her only child back to her. She said she was only a mother, and there is no heart which can stand a mother's supplications without being strongly moved. At first I replied to her letters, telling her that it was impossible for me to act without violating my duty to my state. I told her that she had my profound sympathy in her sorrow, but that there was no ground for me to act on. Finally, her letters came so frequently that I had to write her that if she did not get any more replies she must understand that it was because I could not grant the pardon, and not from lack of sympathy for her."

As mentioned above, sympathy does not influence Governor Northern. "Petitions do not matter," he says, "for I do not read them. I know how easy it is to get signatures to a petition for clemency. The circumstances which govern me are: Evidence discovered subsequent to the trial, and the statements of the judge and jurors and solicitor who were at the trial. People are too readily induced to sign applica-

Douglass, Thomas & Davison

Every item quoted is a brief bargain. Buy this week, for the season wanes and we must convert merchandise into money.

Blazers.

Blue and black, pure all-wool fine Habit Cloth, the \$5 kind, for \$3.50. Embroidered collar, very fine Cloth Blazers, new, worth \$8, for \$5.

Blazer Suits.

The maximum of mercantile merit is attained by our house in this department.

For \$5.

No. 1.—Dark blue, fancy Serge, diagonal wave, correct style, perfect fit.

No. 2.—Cream Serge, with pin stripes, extra long Blazer; only six suits in stock.

No. 3.—Navy blue, plain Habit Cloth.

These three are all pure wool, worth \$10. Have girdles attached, with bell skirt.

For \$10.

The most stylish suit we have seen. Either Serge or Cloth, very fine quality and finish. Tailor made. Fit guaranteed. You'll agree with us they're worth double.

Ladies' Waists.

Laundered Cambric, light colors, ruffled front, plaited back and front, worth 75c, for 50c.

China and Twilled India Silk Waists, worth \$7, for \$5.

Wamsutta 4-4 Bleaching, worth 12½c, for 8½c.

Best Percales, yard wide, worth 12½c, for 7½c. Remnants.

Silks.

Blue grounds, with white stripes, for ladies' shirt waists, six different patterns, 75c yard.

Shirt Studs.

Patent separable, small, Mother of Pearl, 50c set.

Black and white Stone, 25c set.

Large Pearl, gold thread, new, \$1 set.

Black Goods.

46-inch, all-wool, French Foulle Serge, 75c. 50-inch, all wool, Habit Cloth, worth \$1, for 75c. 40-inch Crepon, worth 70c, for 50c.

Serges.

40 inches wide, pure wool, worth 75c, for 50c. Dark blues.

Lawns.

Fine and sheer, beautiful patterns, worth 12½c, pink, black and blue stripes, white grounds, for 10c.

Ginghams at 8c.

Toile du Nord, best summer styles, worth 12½c.

Crepe Cloths.

Cream grounds and polka dots, worth 12½c, for 7½c.

Men's Shirts.

Full bosom, fine Cambric, very light weight, for summer, worth \$1.50, for 75c.

Negligees.

The shirt we are selling at \$1 is considered good value at \$2—it is made of Madras, collars and cuffs attached; stripes.

Ties.

Crepe de Chine, Tecks and Four-in-Hands, embroidered with wash silk, in colors and white, specials for 25c, worth 50c even in our close estimate.

Night Robes

For men at 50c. White, with colored trimmings, Fruit of the Loom muslin.

Collars.

4-ply 1000 Linen, 20 different shapes, 10c.

Hosiery.

Ladies' Peerless Black, full regular made, imported, worth 40c, for 25c.

Umbrellas for 98c.

These are fast black, twilled Silk and Wool, best frame, very light, superior, worth \$1.50.

Chas. O. Fyner, Druggist

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY

FINE LIQUORS

IMPORTED AND KEW WEST CIGARS

30 MARKET COR. BROAD ST. ATLANTA, GA.

HARTY'S FURNITURE BARGAINS FOR AUGUST.

"Big Sales and Small Profits" is his motto. Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchen and Hall Furniture at LOWEST PRICES IN ATLANTA. Ladies' Desks, Wardrobes, Chests, Combination Bookcases, Roll and Flat-Top Desks and other Furniture AT COST. Rattan and Fancy Chairs, Lounges and Cots, Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Lawn and Veranda Chairs, AT SUMMER PRICES. Furniture freshly furnished with our furniture. Don't forget the place.

M. HARTY, THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE MAN IN THE SOUTH. 77 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

tions for pardon. It is a hard thing, to be sure, to refuse to sign a petition, but men who have not heard the evidence in a case are not qualified to pass on it as judges. Two reasons commonly presented for clemency are that the prisoner is an old man or a boy. Neither of those is a good reason. An old man knows better than to murder, and a boy, unless he is a mere child, knows what is wrong, and that punishment is provided for the violators of the laws. To turn criminals loose because they are old or because they are young would subject society to the depredations of both old and young without license. Very often it is urged that the prisoner is the support of a mother or wife or family. That is said, but we cannot throw down the bars and tell the sons and husbands and fathers of the destitute that they are support of a mother or wife or family. That will not do, and when a general application of the reason is urged, every one sees it. Friends of a prisoner come to me and say they are support of a mother or wife or family for stealing a horse, and that the punishment is too severe. Well, I cannot help that. The sentence was imposed by the judges who heard the testimony. If I go to interfering with sentences on that ground, the judges will say that I might as well fix the sentences in the first place and dispense with them. Good behavior during imprisonment I do take into consideration. That has a good influence on the convicts generally, who must understand that if they give trouble they lessen their chances of commutation. The governor of Georgia must give the reasons which influence him in granting pardons, and, as you know, in every case, the reasons are support of a mother or wife or family. Tennessee's governor, by the way, does not have to give his reasons. To every legislature the governor has to present a list of the pardons he has granted, with the grounds. If he has not acted judiciously he is open to grave censure, and deservedly so. When I became governor I said to the general assembly: "Don't jump on the lesser than the convict system. If they have not treated the convicts right, criticize me. I will hold them responsible." The state should not be so frequently that I had to write her that if she did not get any more replies she must understand that it was because I could not grant the pardon, and not from lack of sympathy for her."

whose church the governor is a member and regular attendant, was the leading spokesman. In a solemn manner he urged the governor to save Daniels from the gallows. He is an old man, he is poor and ignorant, and such and such a witness says he is not guilty. The governor listened to the clergymen one after another. When they had finished he turned to each and asked him if he had heard the case tried. Not a single one had. Addressing Dr. Hawthorne, he asked: "Upon what information do you base your request for clemency?" "Well, on what I have read in the newspapers," the divine replied. "Now, Dr. Hawthorne, many things have been said in the newspapers about you and me. Do you believe all you have read about yourself?" At this the chief spokesman was rather nonplussed. Some of the committee smiled, and one said that he had to go to the depot to meet a train. The governor ran over the case rapidly, presented his position plainly to them, and in a few minutes all departed, feeling that they had mistaken their mission.

Dr. Lewis said afterwards: "The governor took our heads off at the first blow."

CITY NOTES.

The second week in September, on or about the 8th, the Atlanta Turn Verein has decided to let the public see one of its exhibitions in physical development, both for men and children. This will be a great treat for those who are interested in physical culture, which has been greatly neglected in this part of the country. Professor Theo. Goppel has had long experience in this great work and will let the Atlanta public see what can be taught little children for their future development, and as the same time make it a pleasure and great benefit to them.

Rev. J. B. Kolb, of Brazil, South America, will occupy Dr. Barnett's pulpit this morning. Dr. Kolb is a divine of ability and will entertain all who hear him.

On Gordon's Plantation. Reynolds, August 12.—(Special).—The first bale of new cotton was received here yesterday. It was raised on General John H. Gordon's plantation by Mr. S. H. Collins, and stored at Messrs. Griffin & Frederick's warehouse.

We manufacture all kinds of jewelry in our factory and being well equipped and employing none but skillful workmen we solicit your orders and guarantee satisfaction. Mair & Berkele, 93 Whitehall.

WITHOUT A ROW

The Opposing Clans Meet Yesterday at Anderson.

A VERY CHARACTERISTIC GATHERING

Of the Bitterest Campaign in South Carolina's History.

HOW BEN TILLMAN SWEEPS THINGS.

He Will Carry the State Again—The Part the Farmers Play in the South Carolina Campaign.

Anderson, S. C., August 13.—(Special.)—The campaign now on in South Carolina is the most unique the south has ever known. It is within the democratic party, but there is more bitterness and hostility between the conservatives and Tillmanites than there could be between democrats and republicans. Many times in the joint debate between Tillman and Sheppard bloodshed has been narrowly avoided. It may end yet in carnage. The candidates despise and on all occasions denounce each other in language that has but one meaning. Until recently the candidates themselves and hundreds of their friends went out to each meeting armed, and continued to do so until the press of the state aroused a bitter public sentiment against it. Now the candidates go unarmed, but the howling admirers usually carry their weapons to the meetings. Only a few days ago Ben Tillman denounced a statement his opponent made as a lie, and but for the intervention of conservative and cool men who happened to be on the platform, there would have been bloodshed.

The meeting here at Anderson today was expected to be the one where the

First Blood of the Campaign would be spilled. This is a town of 5,000 inhabitants. The town people are for Sheppard; the country people are unanimous for Tillman.

On Tuesday last, E. B. Murry, a lawyer of the town, went down into a small settlement in the lower part of the county to make a Sheppard speech. The people met him with clubs and rocks, mobbed him and sent him back to Anderson to give notice to the townspeople that anti-Tillmanites who attempted to speak in the county would receive like treatment. Naturally, the people of the town, the Sheppardites, were aroused, and it was expected that, when the two factions came together at the meeting here today, there would be a clash.

Farmers came from every part of the county in wagon, buggy and horseback. Many rode from twenty to thirty miles to get here, and the majority of them came armed.

As early as 9 o'clock this morning, there were 5,000 men in town. Red Tillman badges were given out, and a vast majority of the men donned them. Indeed, the

Tillmanites were in such a majority and crowded about the speaker's stand in such numbers, that the anti's were shut out.

All the candidates reached here last night. Governor Tillman found so much excitement, and heard so many bold threats, that he ordered the chief of police to swear in fifty state constables, arm them, and use them with his force to prevent bloodshed.

The speaking began at 11 o'clock. Four thousand men surrounded a stand which had been erected in an oak grove just outside of town. Messrs. Sheppard and Orr, the candidate for lieutenant governor, and Youmans, candidate for secretary of state, drove in a carriage. But Tillman and his adjutant general and candidates for attorney general, came down in a six-mile wagon decorated with red flags.

The stand was surrounded by a cordon of police and constables, armed with billy clubs, and all about through the audience police were stationed.

Then the meeting was called to order. The county chairman begged that it should be a peaceful meeting. He said bloodshed had been predicted but he hoped it would not be. While up to that time the crowd had been boiling, when he asked every man who was in favor of keeping the peace and giving the candidates a respectable hearing to hold up his hand, almost every hand went up, and from then the crowd was orderly. That was, however, due to the speakers. Each one of them feared a riot and was consequently extremely temperate. Each one as he spoke left the stand and the meeting.

Governor Sheppard was the first speaker. He is a lawyer and was governor of the state once for a short time, having succeeded to it when Governor Thompson resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the treasury under Cleveland. He made a

Temperate and Conservative speech of an hour, arguing that the growth of corporate institutions which it had been claimed he represented, diminished the burdens of farmers. He said the farmers of South Carolina were in as good condition as was ever known.

"We have never known sorrier crops," cried out an old farmer, and the audience cheered.

He argued against a constitutional convention which Tillman favors in order to regulate the vote in the state by the adoption of an educational and property qualification. He said an educational qualification would disfranchise many whites and a property qualification many others.

"Why," said he, "fifteen per cent of our white voters can neither read nor write, and an educational qualification would not be just." To eliminate the negro from politics might be, but he was not in favor of doing so to the injury of a large per cent of white voters.

The crowd listened to Mr. Sheppard attentively, but he was given no applause until his conclusion, and then but little.

But when Ben Tillman arose the great crowd yelled until he had to beg them to desist. Ben Tillman is perhaps the

Best Stump Speaker in America.

He knows just how to win a crowd to him, and he has the courage to run roughshod over any opponent who dares cross his path. He is bold, aggressive, courageous. There is nothing a crowd of native South Carolina farmers loves more than these qualities in a man. Ben Tillman is their Moses. The men who oppose Ben Tillman oppose them. Their belief in him is almost fanatical. They love him until nothing he could do nor say charge that could

be made against him, however true, would excite and attract a mob in his advocacy of his claims.

"I'm glad to be with you," he started.

"Glad to have you," shouted a voice in the audience.

"I am glad to come face to face with the men who elected me in '90."

"We'll do it again," was shouted from the audience.

"I am glad to bring these old rule representatives face to face with the people."

This was greeted with thunderous applause.

Up to '90," he continued, "you had no vote in the government of the state. The newspapers did it all. But you have now found out what liars the newspapers are."

He told the farmers that the aristocrats, who had run the state from '70 to '90, had learned that the old clod-hopping farmers had some sense. They were teaching the old ringsters to know that all men are equals and that a farmer's vote shall count as much as a bank president's.

"We are going to teach them that this is a white man's government. When four-fifths of the white people of this state voted for me two years ago they put up an independent ticket and appealed to the negro to save you from your ignorance. They say now they ain't going to appeal to the negroes any more, but are going to

Stand by the Primary.

"You have heard these bushwhackers say that Tillman was a demagogue and wanted one-man power in the state. They say I have bamboozled you, that I have thrown sand in your eyes and they are trying to blow it out."

About this time a voice in the crowd cried: "Three cheers for Sheppard and Orr!" but there was no response.

"Well, honestly," replied Tillman, "I don't care if you ever hear me, I swear to God I would hush."

Tillman favored increasing the poll tax to \$3 to shut out negro voters and to induce the negro to vote as independents. He said, had not more than a fourth of the white vote of the state. "They could not vote even if they ran as independents," he said. "They are tainted with republicanism. They want to get back in to go to the polls. We must get a constitutional convention and eliminate the negro for we don't know when this crowd will try to combine with the negro."

During his speech someone sent up a written query, asking where he was during the war.

"Now, this is from an old Abolitionist," he cried, with a look of contempt. "He knows I had lost my eye and was paralyzed. No one but

A Cowardly Skunk would have asked that question," and the crowd yelled, as they did at everything, he said the governor closed by reading an affidavit from a man who swore he was discharged from the Nelson cotton factory because he was a Tillmanite and went to a town meeting.

He added that twenty more men had been discharged from the same factory for the same reason.

"The fight is between capital and labor, between rich and poor," he said. "Money has drawn the sword and plunged it in the bowels of the factory operatives."

The crowd yelled for several minutes, and when Colonel Youmans, the conservative candidate for secretary of state, was about to be brought forward, they showed a disposition not to hear him, but soon consented to the suggestion of conservative men on the platform.

Colonel Youmans was very severe on Tillman. He declared he had made his canvass against the railroads and as soon as he got in accepted passes and rode on them until it was discovered.

"The great reformer," he said, sneeringly, "was tempted. He did eat and he fell, and he accepted a freight train. He didn't stop like old Adam with eating the apple, but he raided the peach and pear orchard."

"We don't care. We are going to elect him again and let him do as please. He's all right," came from the audience, and the crowd yelled.

Youmans made charge after charge with no effect. Had Tillman remained there might have been a contest, but he had gone, as

He Despises Youmans.

and would not remain to hear him, fearing that it might arouse the mob.

There were other speakers, but nothing came from them of an important or sensational nature. There are to be several debates next week, and the campaign closes Saturday next at Laurens. That county is nearly evenly divided, and a fight is expected there. The primaries are to be held on the 30th.

The anti-Tillman people have made a hard fight, but the farmers are in the majority in South Carolina. They are with him, and the farmer governor is going to sweep the state again. His election is a bitter pill to the business men and lawyers of the state, who are almost solidly arrayed on the other side, but the farmers are arching their inning now. E. W. B.

CRIMINAL CASES IN GREENE.

Three Important Cases Disposed of by Judge McWhorter.

Greensboro, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—Three criminal cases were disposed of by the superior court this week.

The first of these was that of the State vs. Josephine Lawrence, colored, charged with murder. She was jointly indicted with her husband, Tom Lawrence, for the murder of their non-resident child last week.

She was represented by Captain Edward Young and Colonel J. A. Phillips, who demanded a severer punishment than that asked by the State. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

The second case was that of the State vs. George Merritt and James Davidson, assisted by Colonel H. T. Lewis and John C. Hart. They were charged with the murder of Mr. Davidson made their maiden speeches, and both arguments were strong and able.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

The third case was that of the State vs. Mr. J. J. Sanders, who was charged with the murder of a woman. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

Yesterday Ford Barnett, colored, was tried for the murder of a woman. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

Mr. J. J. Sanders was robbed and afterwards burned by the burglar. Among the articles stolen was a lot of silverware, and it was developed by the testimony that after the burning Barnett had offered for sale goods belonging to the deceased.

He also left the state immediately after the burning and could give no good reason for his flight. Colonel H. T. Lewis represented the state and Captain John O. Hart defended Barnett. The trial of the case concluded until about 9 o'clock last night.

After being out about one hour the jury returned a verdict of guilty, recommending him to mercy. Judge McWhorter sentenced him to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life.

Mr. J. J. Sanders was charged with the murder of a woman. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

This morning the case of the State vs. R. B. Williams was tried. He was charged with the murder of a woman. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

Charges against Williams—rape and assault with intent to rape. Colonels H. T. Lewis and John C. Hart represented him, and Captain James B. Park, in the absence of Solicitor General H. G. Lewis, appeared for the state. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and a sentence of death was pronounced.

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CONVICTS LET OUT

And the Stockade That Contained Them Destroyed.

THERE IS GREAT ALARM IN TENNESSEE.

Possibility That There May Be Riots at All Camps.

THE BURNING AT TRACY CITY.

The Men Want as Much Work as the Convicts—The Situation at the Different Mines.

Tracy City, Tenn., August 13.—(Special.)—Once more Tennessee has riotous miners, prison stockades have been burned again and convicts have been temporarily freed from their competition with free labor. Tracy City is the scene of the trouble. This is a point where trouble was least expected. Last summer when the convicts were released at Coal Creek, Oliver Springs and Briceville an unsuccessful attempt was made to have Tracy City to take similar action, but it failed for the reason that the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was working its free miners on full time, and they were injured by the convicts before they could be organized. However, the company found it necessary to reduce the coal output and during July the output was only twenty-eight thousand tons, whereas a year ago it was thirty-five thousand. The loss fell on the free miners who were put on half time, while the convicts worked full time. This caused the organization of the band that today burned the stockade.

Vice President Baxter, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Wednesday informed Governor Buchanan that the trouble was anticipated and Superintendent of Prisons Wade, on Thursday, made an investigation and reported all quiet. He, however, engaged fifty new guards to reinforce the thirty all ready on hand.

The stockade was burned this morning at 9:30 o'clock and 600 convicts are liberated. All was quiet when the laborers quit work last night. At 5 o'clock, after a mass meeting had been secretly held, a committee of miners called on Mr. E. O. Nathurst, superintendent of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and asked that the miners be allowed to work as many hours per day as the convicts. He promised to submit the matter to the company. After the committee left Mr. Nathurst feared trouble, knowing of a secret out-bowd organization formed some time ago with unknown purposes. He, with Deputy Warden Burdett, circulated among the miners, who were in groups, and tried to keep things quiet, but their efforts were of no avail. Things grew worse till 9:30 o'clock, when an armed body of men advanced and took the stockade. There were about one hundred and fifty armed men in the party that went to the stockade about 8 o'clock. The men approached each guard. Two disarmed him while the third took his place. The convicts were then ordered out of the mines and of the grounds. There were 302 of them. They were marched to and loaded on flat cars and were then turned over to Warden Burton and he was ordered to take them away immediately. The train then proceeded to Cowan, where they waited for the special sent from Nashville.

When the convicts had left the free miners removed four sick prisoners from the hospital and piling all the arms, ammunition and other property in places of safety, the stockades, which cost about \$5,000, were burned. The guards in charge of the convicts were allowed a gun apiece and the others were confiscated by the miners. Eleven convicts working out in the town were sent down to Cowan at 2:35. Not a shot was fired during the trouble here.

A Break for Liberty.

Within a quarter of a mile of Sewanee the coupling pin was drawn from the back car, and between twenty and thirty convicts made a break for liberty. The guards fired, and two convicts were killed. One is said to be wounded in the woods and one captured alive by mountaineers. Great excitement prevails at Sewanee, as the rest are loose about the place. A posse is scouring the woods tonight.

It is known that the convicts have been captured. Superintendent of Prisons Wade reached Cowan on this evening's train, and will go back to Nashville with the convicts.

The miners are very reticent, and say they have

No Statement to Make

and would not give the names of the leaders or state their intentions in case the convicts are released. They say the time they worked was not sufficient for them to make a living.

A meeting of the miners was called for this afternoon—for what purpose they declined to state. They refused to allow a reporter to attend.

Everything is quiet at Tracy City tonight, and will remain so until further action from the other end of the line is taken. The trouble grew out of the lease system. The miners here have been among the most conservative in the state. The mines are situated in Grundy county, and are among the most extensive in the state. H. G.

WILL BE GENERAL.

Rumors of Trouble at the Other Mines at Any Time.

Knoxville, Tenn., August 13.—(Special.)—The release of the convicts at Tracy City today was no surprise here. Since the labor troubles in Pennsylvania there has been much unrest at Coal Creek. The militia force, which had been reduced from 150 to eighty-five, has been gradually increased. During the past ten days fifty additional militiamen have been added to the force in camp. There is the most bitter feeling between the miners and the troops and no one would venture away from the camp alone. If a militiaman has occasion to visit the railroad depot or postoffice he is always accompanied by a squad heavily armed.

The men in camp have been expecting trouble daily for a week. General Anderson, who is in command, has done everything to strengthen his fortifications and is prepared for an attack. If an attack is made the Gatling gun will be used with deadly earnestness as well as the army rifles.

The leaders of the men have been expecting trouble and were fearful they could not prevent it. They sent a committee to Nashville Thursday with a petition from the miners asking that the troops be moved. This committee was closed with the governor today when the news came of the capture at Tracy City. It is reported here that they will arrive early in the morning en route to Coal Creek.

There is no doubt but that all labor organizations in this section are better organized than ever. These unions are strongly urging all labor men to withdraw from the mines and take things are well known by the miners and they take it in their favor.

The action of the miners at Tracy City was not generally known to the public at Coal Creek until 9:30 o'clock tonight, when the evening news reached here. A telegram received at 10 o'clock reports all quiet at Coal Creek. It is known that the military authorities at Coal Creek are in communication with Nashville. The governor has said, however, will be forced to tell the miners of all

messages, as they will take possession of his office in event of trouble. If the miners in the Coal Creek strike were to move to the trouble at Tracy City the whole region will be fired when the facts are known.

The convicts at Coal Creek may be captured at any moment, as there are no soldiers there. The local militia are ready to move at any moment. There is a feeling here which indicates the public will not be surprised if they have to wait for the labor.

There is no doubt but that there exists an understanding among all of the miners and a general fight may be expected. The state mines at Indian Trace City, Coal Creek and Oliver Springs.

THE NEWS AT NASHVILLE.

How the Governor Received It—What He Can Do.

Nashville, Tenn., August 13.—(Special.)—It is quite a coincidence that when Governor Buchanan received the news of the trouble this morning he was in conference with a committee of miners from Coal Creek, who had presented a resolution recently adopted by the miners asking the withdrawal of state troops and making a pledge of good behavior, when they heard of the trouble at once went home to prevent any trouble that might be caused. Governor Buchanan has officially stated no information of the trouble except that the convicts were at Cowan. Adjutant General Norcross ordered a special train to bring the convicts to Nashville, and they arrived here at 11 o'clock. The state board of prison inspectors will order the return of the convicts to Tracy City as soon as the stockades are rebuilt, and will furnish the guards necessary to protect them.

Governor Buchanan is powerless on the premises. The last legislature enacted a law authorizing him to call out the troops to suppress any insurrection like unlawful assemblages that are too formidable for the local authorities, but there is no trouble at Tracy City now.

The miners have dispersed and are simply law-breakers at large and the local militia are ready to deal with them. The convicts will be kept in the main prison until the stockades are rebuilt. There are accommodations for only 600 men. There are now 333 there and these 600 additional men without cells.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.

A Son-in-Law Shoots His Father-in-Law and Is in Jail.

Griffin, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—A lively little scrap, which happened a few miles in the country last night, may end in the death of John Williams, one of the participants, and cause his son-in-law, Andrew Floyd, to be held for murder.

Floyd and his wife, who is Jim Wilkins's daughter, have not been agreeable in their relations for some time and her father finally persuaded her to quit him and come back to the parental roof for shelter and comfort. This did not meet with her wish, so he wished to have his wife back, or his father-in-law's blood should pay the ransom.

Last night Floyd went to the home of Wilkins, and on being denied the privilege of the house, emptied the contents of a double-barreled gun into the body of Wilkins and began an effort to escape the law. In this he was unsuccessful, as he was overtaken by Sheriff Patrick, who safely landed him behind the bars to board with Mr. Ernest Schultz, the county hotel keeper, until Judge Boynton can work into the details of the shooting. Wilkins has the reputation of being a quiet, inoffensive colored citizen who delights to earn his way by honest toil, while Floyd bears a rather unsavory reputation for general meanness.

THIRD PARTY NOMINATION

For Representative from Campbell—An Omelette Man's Unique Speech.

Fairburn, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The third party met here today in mass meeting to nominate a candidate for the legislature. About 200 people assembled in the courthouse. Notice of the mass meeting had been given for several weeks.

Mr. H. Phillips was elected chairman, and Mr. V. Lee, secretary. Mr. J. M. Mason, the former representative from this county, offered a resolution that "no nominations be made, but every man vote by ballot, and after the third ballot the lowest man be dropped until a nomination was had, and each period voted alone himself to vote and work for the nominee, and that each voter endorse all that is done by the nominee after his nomination and election."

The first ballot was ordered with this result: W. H. McLean, 55; F. J. Dodd, 25; J. J. Beall, 24; T. B. Swanson, 23; Joe Duncan, 4; Lee and W. H. Phillips, 1. Total 146. It was decided that the second ballot be held in the nomination of W. H. McLean, who received 90 votes. His nomination was then made unanimous.

The second ballot was ordered with this result: W. H. McLean, 90; F. J. Dodd, 25; J. J. Beall, 24; T. B. Swanson, 23; Joe Duncan, 4; Lee and W. H. Phillips, 1. Total 146. It was decided that the second ballot be held in the nomination of W. H. McLean, who received 90 votes. His nomination was then made unanimous.

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